Weather

Weather fine and colder. The maximum temperature yesterday was 49.1 and the minimum 28.9 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 38.3 and 35.6.

The China Press
大陸報

Today's Newspaper consists of 40 pages in three sections

NO. 2575 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 未年十二月初五日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

BOLSHEVIKI SEIZE U.S. OFFICIALS AND RED CROSS NURSES

MILLERAND TO FOLLOW POLICIES OF CLEMENCEAU

NewFrenchPremierPoints To Need Of Political Harmony At Home

SEES HUGE TASK

Urges Frank Discussion Of Mutual Problems By France, Britain

PLEDGES EFFORTS

President Deschanel Has Long Conference With British Statesmen

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 23.—M. Millerand, the new Premier, interviewed by the Times Paris correspondent said:.

"It is necessary that harmony should reign in our home politics. It is also essential for the future of the world that our international "Union Sacree" should be maintained and strengthened. On this point as on many others the policy of my Government in no way differs from that of M. Clemenceau.

"Our two countries (France and Great Britain) have an immense task before them. We won peace together and only by acting together can we turn this peace into a living reality. I sincerely believe that if we make proper use of the great reserve of good will in France and England and if we discuss all questions in a friendly spirit and above all with complete frankness, there are no problems that we cannot solve together.

"My constant efforts will be directed not only towards maintaining the friendship existing between us but also towards developing it and strengthening it."

Vote Of Confidence Voted In Millerand Cabinet

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 23.—M. Millerand read in the Chamber yesterday the Ministerial Declaration, setting forth the Government's program. The chamber applauded the principal points of the Premier's statement. After an interpellation by Leon Daudet, an order of the day of confidence in the new Government was carried by 272 votes to 23.

M. Deschanel Confers With Lloyd George And Lord Derby

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 20.—M. Deschanel yesterday afternoon received Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Derby. The three statesmen conferred for nearly an hour. M. Deschanel also received Signor Nitti.

Among the new ministers who are not members of Parliament perhaps the best known is the Minister of Finance, M. Francois Marsal, who since he was demobilised from the post he held on Marshal Foch's staff, has assisted M. Clemenceau at the War Office. He has also held the post of Director of a well-known Paris bank.

M. Isaac, the new Minister of Commerce, is a well-known business man and has been for some years President of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce.

The new Minister of Agriculture, M. Picard, is also a non-Parliamentarian. His fitness for his post may be judged from the fact that for some years past he has been General Secretary of the Agricultural Association of France.

Another example of M. Millerand's method of putting the right man in the right place is his creation of the new post of Under Secretary of State for Technical Education which he has given to M. Cupat who is Secretary of the Mechanics Federation and has for

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Dutch To Deliver Kaiser Only When Germany Asks It

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 23.—It is reported that the Dutch Government has replied to the Peace Conference that it is impossible to extradite the ex-Kaiser, if Germany does not demand his extradition herself.

The rise of the Rhine threatens Amerongen Castle. Work is going on night and day to dam the floods. If the rise of the floods continues, the Kaiser will move to the Zuillenstein estate.

Premiers Accept War Criminal List

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 20.—M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Singor Nitti have accepted the proposals of Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor, and M. Ignace, French Under-Secretary for Military Justice, regarding the list of war criminals to be claimed from Germany.

LOCAL SOCIETIES EXPLAIN BOYCOTT OF JAPAN GOODS

Issue Statement Following Reports That Diplomatic Pressure Is Coming

SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED

Japan Must Remove Causes If Movement Is To Cease, Organisations Say

Eight Chinese organisations of Shanghai yesterday issued a statement which sets forth the causes of the boycott against Japanese goods. It is the result of reports that diplomatic pressure is being brought to bear on the Chinese Government to put an end to the boycott.

The statement follows:

"In view of the report that pressure has been brought from certain diplomatic quarters to bear upon the Chinese Government to stop the boycott movement against Japanese goods, the undersigned organisations deem it advisable to make known the exact situation of the boycott movement and their views about it.

"The boycott is not, as is sometimes reported in the Japanese papers instigated by American and British residents in China; nor by Chinese officials; nor by Chinese students. The students, however energetic they may be, being mere youths and forming only a small percentage of the population, could not have made the movement attain such influence as it already has in such a short time in so large a country.

"The boycott is a spontaneous protest of the Chinese people against Japanese aggression and injustice which have marked her dealings with China during the last few years, and which are clearly shown in the Twenty-one Demands, in the Shantung case, in the recent Foochow outrage, in her ceaseless efforts of supporting and making use of the Chinese militarists and corrupt politicians to serve her own ends to China's ruin, and in many other ways which the Chinese people deeply resent and strongly object.

SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENT

"As it is a spontaneous movement the boycott spreads rapidly and irresistibly and soon gets the support of the whole nation.

"It is reported that Japan, by threats of various kinds, is asking the Chinese Government to stop the movement. That the Chinese Government can not stop such a movement is obvious to all, for no government on earth can compel its people to buy the goods of another nation which they do not desire. Could the Japanese Government compel its people to buy the goods of another nation against their wishes?

"While it is entirely out of the power of the Chinese Government to stop the boycott movement, we must clearly point out that there is only one way open to the Japanese Government if it wants to stop the boycott

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WANG TELLS HOW JAPAN CLOSED GRIP ON SHANTUNG

Envoy Who Represented North And South At Paris Returns

TALKS OF WILSON

Believes President Did All He Could To Save Province

LOOKS TO LEAGUE

Delegate Opposes Any Direct Dealings With Japan

Dr. C. T. Wang, who represented all China as delegate at the Paris Peace Conference, for he held the appointment as representative from the Canton Government and was also endorsed as delegate by the Peking Administration, returned from his labors overseas yesterday, arriving on the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Empress of Asia from Hongkong, following a brief stay in the southern capital.

Popular opinion ascribes to Doctor Wang more than to any other member of China's delegation to Paris the fact that China has not signed the Versailles Peace Treaty with Germany. Liberal thought of the country, particularly in Shanghai, represented by the literati, teachers and students, and commercial interests, hold that he is the one man who stood firm at the eleventh hour when the Allied powers sent word that no nation would be permitted to sign with reservations—that China would have to accept the whole treaty as it had been drawn, or not sign at all. He was first, say the reports of that time, to send back the word that China would not sign at all.

THRONG AT JETTY

It was not surprising therefore that long before the tender from the Empress of Asia drew up to the Municipal Jetty yesterday afternoon a close packed throng surrounded all entrances to the landing pier where gay colored banners carrying inscriptions of welcome fluttered in the breeze. Doctor Wang's arrival was altogether informal. With his secretaries and a few friends he pressed his way through the surging crowd, shaking hands on all sides, to a waiting automobile. After a brief visit to his home in Teh Fu Li he returned to quarters that had been provided for him at the Palace Hotel.

Among the prominent figures gathered at the jetty to welcome the returning delegate were Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Chief Southern peace delegate, Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and his two secretaries, Messrs. S. K. Chen and N. T. Tang, Officers of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., of the League of Street Unions, of the Associated Bodies of China, the Ningpo Guild, the Women's League, Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Western Returned Students' Union, Ministers of the Korean Provisional Government and numerous other organisations.

Dr. Wang appeared to be tired and thinner than when he left here a year ago, but spoke with his usual kindly courtesy.

NOTE OF OPTIMISM

A note of optimism and hopefulness ran through all the course

(Continued on Page 2)

Chinese In Macao Fear Trouble And Flock To Hongkong

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Macao, Jan. 24.—Fearing disturbances as a result of the events of the past few days there is a large exodus of Chinese to Hongkong and Canton.

The Chinese troops are constructing fortifications at Lappa, which commands Macao and are digging trenches beyond the "Barrier."

-:- *UNMOVED!* -:-

EDITOR IS FINED FOR ARTICLE ON RAIDS ON SHOPS

Police Deny Violence Was Used Against Chinese In Tax Cases

ASSESSOR GIVES WARNING

Not Court, But Officers, To Be Protected Is Stand Of Assessor

A fine of $300 and a warning against future contempt of court was the judgment of the Mixed Court yesterday when the editor of a Chinese newspaper was haled before the bench on a charge of having misrepresented the actions of the police officers who were instructed to enforce collection of municipal tax rates recently when Chinese shopkeepers refused to pay taxes.

Yih Tsoo-tsaung, editor of Min Kuo Pao, was charged with contempt for printing an account of alleged brutalities of the police when they called at a shop at 451 Foktien Road and broke open a cash box.

Inspector James Sinclair admitted breaking open the box but said he did so only after the person in charge of the establishment had refused to unlock it. He denied that there was any undue violence used in the raid and was corroborated by Detective Sergeant Knight.

DECISION HANDED DOWN

British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Loh sat in the case. The assessor handed down the following decision:

"Yih Tsoo-tsaung, you appear before us this morning on a summons that you on January 13 did write and publish or cause to be written and published in Min Kuo Pao a certain false, wicked and scandalous libel of and concerning certain officers of this court in the execution by them of the process of the court, in contempt of this court.

"The remedy for libel is generally by way of civil proceedings for damages at the instance of the person libeled but libels on

(Continued on Page 4)

British Show That Fleets Can Be Sunk From Clouds By Aircraft; Test Theory

In Experiment Every Torpedo Hits Its Mark Without Damage To Planes---Australia To Be Brought Within Five Days Of London

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 21.—Speaking at a luncheon given under the auspices of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce Mr. Holt Thomas referring to commercial aerial communication quoted Lord Fisher's dictum that a fleet could be sunk by torpedoes from aircraft. He asserted that this had been actually proved within the last few months when in a certain port every torpedo hit its mark and no aircraft was estimated to have been hit.

He emphasised that aircraft were of primary importance from the commercial point of view. He declared that if a load of 400 lbs. per day of first class mail matter could be guaranteed it could be carried to Paris at four shillings a pound working out at just over a penny a letter, or a load of 800 lbs. at a halfpenny a letter. The speaker said he was certain that Australia would be brought within five days of London, by flying night and day at a hundred miles an hour.

Taking the cost from London to Paris at a halfpenny, the cost of a letter from London to Australia in four days would be about two shillings and the route would also serve France, Italy, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, etc.

The establishment of an aerial mail between Cairo and Karachi would save eight days on the Indian mail, the extra postage with a guaranteed load being only a few pence.

CHINA PASSENGERS TO ARRIVE TODAY

Not All Are Coming, However; One Boat Due To Dock This Afternoon

Passengers from the stranded steamer China of the China Mai company are now on their way to Shanghai from Nagasaki on three vessels while a fourth is going direct from Nagasaki to Hongkong with those who were on the China bound for that port. The China was still on the Nagasaki harbor reef yesterday.

This word was received yesterday in a cablegram to the Shanghai office of the Company. The vanguard of Shanghai passengers from the China arrive today on the N.Y.K. steamer Hwahping. The Hwahping is due between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon. The rest of the passengers for China are coming to Shanghai on the

(Continued on Page 4)

CONSULATE GETS HIGHEST FLAGPOLE

Spar 136 Feet In Height To Float Stars And Stripes; Is Oregon Pine

The United States Consulate-General is to have the tallest flagpole in the Far East. It will be dedicated on February 22, Washington's Birthday.

The gift of Mr. Carl L. Seitz of the China Import and Export Lumber Company and Mr. C. E. Dant, of Messrs. Dant and Russell of Portland, Oregon, it is the tallest single spar that could be found in the Oregon forests being 136 feet long. The tallest flag pole in the Far East at present is the P. and O. Staff on The Bund Foreshore. It is 125 feet high.

The flagpole for the American Consulate was brought across the Pacific on the deck of a steamer and stretched nearly the entire length of the ship.

JUSTICE, RIGHT, JAPANESE AIMS SAYS VISCOUNT

Uchida Says This Has Been Proved By Nippon's Policy In China And Russia

HOPES FOR WORLD PEACE

Empire Gains In International Importance Through League Membership

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, Jan. 22.—The conclusion of Viscount Uchida's speech in the Diet was as follows:

"I permit myself to give utterance to my earnest hope that the day may not be far off when we may be able to see the final settlement of all the troubles in each of these neighboring countries as well as the complete restoration of peace throughout the whole world. The Japanese government, always anxious as they are for the consummation of universal peace and the furtherance of international co-operation, are determined that right and justice shall be their guiding principle in their dealings with other nations.

"This is amply testified by the line of conduct pursued by our country at the Paris conference and by our policy in China and Russia. With the establishment of the League of Nations the position of our country in the family of nations has gained in importance, while its relations with other countries have grown in intimacy, and the opportunities for making our contributions to the promotion of the general welfare of all the inhabitants of the globe have become far more numerous. In such a momentous time as this the Japanese government are happy to believe that with your support, they will be enabled to secure the fulfilment of the mission of the Empire."

POLISH ARMY COMPOSED OF EX-PRISONERS ALSO TAKEN

Social - Revolutionaries Detaining Kolchak In Irkutsk

DETAILS LACKING

Denikin Given Respite In South Russia By Flooded River

NEEDS MORE MEN

Allied Help Solicited To Halt Advance Of Radicals

(*Reuter's Service*)

Peking, Jan. 21.—Reuter's Agency learns that a telegram from Chita by way of Harbin, dated January 20, reports that Colonel Blunt, seven other American engineers, Miss Ford, Captain Charette, several other members of the American Red Cross, and the entire Polish army composed of ex-prisoners have been captured by the Bolsheviks at Kluchinskaya, 100 miles west of Nijniudinsk according to a mutilated telegram from Ex-Vice-Consul Ray from somewhere beyond Nijniudinsk on Jan. 14. The Czech rearguard is fighting the Reds near Krasnoyarsk, Kolchak is a prisoner in the hands of the Social Revolutionaries at Irkutsk. It is reported that Bolshevism is gaining at Chita. Consul General Harris is still at Chita. The British, Japanese and French Mission and many members of the American Red Cross have arrived at Harbin.

War Supplies Asked To Halt Bolsheviki

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 19.—The Allied leaders including M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Nitti, Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Beatty today heard the delegates of Georgia and Azerbaijan who urged the Allies to send them immediate shipments of grain, in return for certain commodities and also to supply without delay war material to enable them to resist Bolshevist attack. No decision was taken, but it appears probable that the Allies will endeavor to assist these States to the best of their power in order to form a barrier in Transcaucasia against further Bolshevist aggression towards the Middle East.

Letts Capture 13,000 Bolshevik Prisoners

London, January 22.—The authoritative weekly summary of military operations says: "Since the opening of the offensive on January 4 the Letts have retaken their own country to a depth of forty miles and have captured 13,000 prisoners. The Bolsheviki still occupy sixty miles of Lettland.

In South Russia a respite has been afforded to General Denikin owing to the swollen condition of the Don and the destruction of the railways in his recent retreat. The opposing armies are regrouping and reforming. Nevertheless General Denikin's losses of material gravely affect his future operations.

In Siberia the Bolshevik advance has slowed up. They have taken General Dutov's headquarters at Sergiopol. The Democrats at Irkutsk are maintaining order with Allied assistance, but Red flags have appeared on some buildings. The Democrats are endeavoring to form a new Government with a program of cessation of civil war and opposition to the Atamans and the Japanese. Admiral Kolchak informed the Allied High Commissioners that he was remaining at Niini Udinsk with his Ministers.

A Bolshevik Mission has arrived at Kabul where it was ceremonious-

U.S. NURSES AND ENGINEERS HELD BY BOLSHEVISTS

ly received. Two emissaries from Constantinople have also arrived.

Denikin Seeks French Troops For Replacement

The British military mission with General Denikin reviewing recent operations in South Russia points out that the present respite will be used by General Denikin in raising further reinforcements which should shortly be available to replace the casualties he suffered during his retreat. The mission adds that the imminent danger to their country has caused both the Don and Kudan Cossacks to rally whole-heartedly to General Denikin. The mission describes the situation as "to all appearances somewhat better." It emphasises that the further course of operations will probably be in favor of that side which makes the best use of the respite in reorganising and reforming. This is naturally easier for General Denikin, who is nearer his base and resources, than for the Bolsheviks who have gone deep into the enemy's country and depend for supplies and equipment on partially destroyed railways. It is added that much depends on the support afforded General Denikin by the population in the rear. The latest reports seem to show that he still commands, their full confidence and loyalty."

Bolshevik Force In Caucasus Defeated

London, January 22.—The War Office announces "On the extreme right of the Caucasus army the Bolshevik column which entered Kiblyar was driven out by a counterattack on January 21. On the center and left fronts of the Caucasus army the Russians have been forced back from the line of the Sal Astride the Tsritsin-Ekaterinddad railway. Further west the Bolsheviks made repeated attempts to cross the Don east of Rostov and succeeded in forming small bridgeheads on the left bank at two places. West of Rostov their attempts to cross were completely repulsed with heavy losses. Bolshevik cavalry lost twelve guns, a hundred machine-guns and a large number of prisoners.

On the Crimea front the Bolsheviks are approaching the isthmuses of Chongar and Perekop."

Russ Supplies Will Cut England's Cost Of Living

London, Jan. 20.—In connection with the decision of the Supreme Council to open trade relations with Russia it is pointed out that before the war a considerable part of British imports came from Russia. Great Britain annually imported from Russia 450,000 tons of wheat, 53 percent of her total egg imports, and huge quantities of butter and other essential commodities. The Food Controller recently sent Mr. Lloyd George a letter advocating the reopening of trade relations with Russia as he believed that the supplies which could be obtained would materially affect the cost of living in England.

Breslau, Jan. 19.—The German military evacuation of the territory ceded to the Poles has been completed.

Co-Operative Union Head Explains New Agreement

Paris, January 20.—The Vice-President of the Russian Co-operative Union, who negotiated the Russian trade agreement with the Supreme Council, explains that the agreement has no political character. The Union was organised in 1870. It comprises five hundred unions and fifty thousand local societies, with twenty-five million members. It operates throughout the whole of Bolshevik and non-Bolshevik Russia. The Vice-President declares that Russia possesses record stocks of wheat, cereals, cattle and flax whereas Russia wanted agricultural implements, cloth tissues, shoes, locomotives automobiles and medical supplies. Furthermore the Allies must provide tonnage owing to the disappearance of Russia's tonnage. All exchange of commodities, he said, would be arranged through the Co-operative Union which would buy direct from the peasants.

Prince Albert Asks Subscriptions For Royal Air Memorial

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 21.—Prince Albert, appealing for subscriptions for the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund, says that it is estimated that £400,000 are required. The objects of the fund are, to erect a monument to all the air services, including those of the Dominions, the establishment of places of residential education for children of airmen, the provision of bursaries at approved schools, and the assistance of infirm officers and men and their dependents.

Would-Be Assassin Gets 10-Year Term

(*Reuter's Service*)

Cairo, January 19.—The student who attempted to assassinate the Egyptian Premier on December 15 has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Dr. C. T. Wang Returns From Peace Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

of a long interview that Doctor Wong gave at the hotel to a circle of newspapermen and friends. After he had described the stirring events that preceded the hour when the treaty was signed by the other powers, he voiced the belief that in time all will be well with China, that North and South will agree and lay down their arms, and that a united country will enter upon a golden era of prosperity. He was wholly reluctant to talk about what he himself had done at Paris.

"When at length we learned just what was in the treaty," he explained, "and that the decision of the Supreme Council on the Shantung question had gone against us, we felt that we could not yield. We could not surrender Shantung to Japan.

"We believed," he went on, "that another course might be open to us. Of the 440 clauses of the treaty the Chinese delegates were opposed to only three—those that gave to Japan Tsingtao and the rights and concessions the Germans had held in Shantung. It was then that we sought to sign the treaty with reservations, so far as these clauses were concerned.

"Before these things had come about—before all the disclosures that followed in the wake of publication of the secret treaties had been made—President Wilson had given us assurance of his sympathy and he had told us that China's aspirations had his full support.

DOES NOT BLAME WILSON

"I do not think that anyone can blame President Wilson in any way for what happened, or think that he misled our delegation by what he said, and I do not believe any Chinese should feel aggrieved by what either Lloyd George or Premier Clemenceau did.

"After we had been notified that it would be impossible for us to sign the German treaty with the stipulated reservations President Wilson was at pains to acquaint us with the disappointment he himself had felt. It was a renewal of his assurance that China would have his support and at that time he suggested that the remedy for what we considered injustices done to China would be found in the League of Nations."

"I have no criticism to make of President Wilson," the delegate continued. "It was a real disappointment that he suffered, for I happen to know that he did not sleep for two nights after the Shantung decision was made, and we do not find fault with France and Great Britain. Japan forced upon them the secret treaties at a time in the war when they could do nothing but yield."

Doctor Wang said that the chance that brought the Fiume issue up before the Peace Conference before the Shantung question was dealt with was unfortunate for China.

"It all might have turned out differently," he said, "had the Shantung question been taken up first. He went on to explain that after President Wilson had enunciated his principles set forth in the Fourteen Points the Pact of London, secretly assented to by Britain and France to induce Italy to enter the war, came to light. Though this agreement was in conflict with President Wilson's principles, Britain and France both were pledged to its terms and neither could honorably disregard them.

WHEN JAPAN ACTED

"This," said Doctor Wang, "gave Japan the opportunity she had been awaiting and her delegates brought forward first the 'racial equality' demand that could not be assented to by the Anglo Saxon world and it was used as a lever to force the western powers, however reluctantly, to concede to Japan what she wanted in Shantung."

Seemingly Doctor Wang is in some doubt about what China has to expect from the League of Nations. He said, however, that he thought that the membership in the League of the United States is a thing essential to its success.

"The League of Nations," he said, "as it exists today is like the bare scaffolding around which some great superstructure may in time arise. It marks a beginning, but I do not believe it can succeed greatly as merely an European organisation. It must have the United States as a member."

Evidently in Doctor Wang's mind the League of Nations, however, is China's only court of appeal for the Shantung question, for he said he did not believe this question should be taken up in any direct negotiations between Japan and China, however much Japan might wish to have the matter dealt with in this manner.

"That would be like taking a case out of court without the knowledge of the court," he said. "It is therefore not wise for China to deal directly with Japan. The league eventually and logically will have to take up the question." When he was asked what he himself believed the outcome would be he shook his head.

"God knows," he answered.

WILL NEVER SIGN

It was pointed out that in recent months the theory had been advanced that through the intrigue of the Japanese or by other means China might yet be brought to sign the German treaty.

"I do not think that can happen," Doctor Wang said with a trace of emphasis. "The people of China do not want that," he added with a smile.

"China will take her case to the League of Nations," he went on, "for do not forget that China is an organising member of the League. She acquired that when she signed the treaty with Austria." He added that while America has actively been showing its sympathy for China, sentiment in Britain and in European countries had been growing against the Japanese claims.

Doctor Wang dwelt upon the importance to China of bringing to an end the unrest within the country's borders, but he said that this change is a thing that must take time. In support of this he pointed to the record of China's history with its succeeding intervals of peace and prosperity broken by uprisings and national disturbance.

"The eight hundred years of the Han dynasty formed a continuous era of progress," he pointed out, "but after it came a century of disorder, really a comparatively short time."

SEES END OF STRIFE

"And our strife of today," he went on, "will come to an end." Doctor Wang had decided views on how peace is to be restored within China.

"We will not build from the top downward," he declared. "The change cannot be begun at Peking and from there extended to the rest of the country. It will be done through local organisations. The betterments will be made first in the towns and cities, then in the provinces and when local democratic governments have come into being, China can be assured of a strong national government.

"The ultimate salvation of China will come from local organisation. The work of Mr. Chang Chien at Nantungchow and of Tuchun Yen Shih-san of Shansi illustrate what I mean."

Doctor Wang said he was not in a position to offer comment upon the question of the proposed New Consortium. He agreed thoroughly though, he said, with one of its main purposes originally stated when the project was launched at Paris. This is the removal of spheres of influence within China.

"Joint financial support for China by the powers," he said, "without abuses and eliminating spheres of influence will be most beneficial to China," he said and then added, "and that will be for the best interests of the foreigners as well."

Doctor Wang has not announced what his plans for the immediate future are. He said he intends to remain in Shanghai for several days and it is accepted that he will shortly go to Peking, though he said he was in doubt about when he might go to the capital.

DENIES REPORT

He denied recent reports published in the Chinese press that he had been offered the post of Chief Southern delegate which Tang Shao-yi recently sought vainly to surrender after the failure to re-open the peace conference here. Doctor Wang said in this connection that he would not venture any opinion on whether the peace conference would be resumed and he would not say that negotiations to effect peace may be brought about between Northern and Southern military leaders.

An extensive program of entertainments and receptions has been arranged by various organisations for Dr. Wang during his stay here. Because he overdid himself by giving ten speeches in two days in Canton, he will limit his addresses here.

TO SPEAK TODAY

This afternoon at 5 o'clock, he will speak before the Sunday Service League in the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Mr. H. A. Wilbur of the Y. M. C. A. will be the other speaker.

Tomorrow afternoon, the Chinese Y.M.C.A. will give a reception in his honor at 5 o'clock. Previous to the reception, he will address the officers and friends of the association.

Over ten local organisations will combine in a general luncheon at the Carlton Cafe Tuesday noon to welcome Dr. Wang. The organisations will include the Chinese Chambers of Commerce, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Vocational Educational Association, the Western Returned Students' Union, the World's Chinese Students' Federation, the National and Local Students' Unions, the Society for Constructive Endeavor, the Union of All Classes, the League of Street Unions and the Shanghai Fire Brigades Union.

Returned Delegate Long Prominent Political Figure

Chengting Thomas Wang was speaker of the Canton Senate when he was appointed peace envoy to represent the Southern Government. Born in Ningpo, Chekiang, in 1882, Wang acquired the rudiments of education in his home city. He pursued a college course at the Peiyang University, Tientsin and taught in various schools.

The beginning of the century saw Dr. Wang serving as a Y.M.C.A. secretary in Japan, where he did much good work among the huge influx of Chinese students in that country. In 1907, he went to the United States and entered Michigan. The following year, he went to Yale where he took his degree in liberal arts in 1911. Dr. Wang was immediately appointed general secretary by the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Shanghai.

When the first revolution broke out, Dr. Wang actively identified himself with the cause and served as secretary to former President Li Yuan-hung. At the Shanghai peace conference, Dr. Wang was General Li's personal representative. Upon the establishment of the Republic, Dr. Wang was elected to the Provisional Legislature at Nanking and went to Peking when the national government was transferred to Peking. Under Yuan Shih-k'ai, he served as Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and for some time acted as Minister.

When the first Parliament convened in 1913, Dr. Wang became its Vice-speaker of the Senate, which was later dissolved by Yuan. Dr. Wang then retired into private life and rejoined the Y.M.C.A. service, as a secretary of the National Committee.

Following the death of Yuan in 1916, the old Legislature met once more and Dr. Wang resumed his office in Peking. Parliament was however again dissolved in 1917 when President Li Yuan-hung was forced to do so by the monarchial militarists. Dr. Wang returned to Shanghai and conducted the anti-government movement, and did much in calling the extraordinary session of Parliament in Canton in opposition to the government.

In 1918, Dr. Wang was sent to Washington by the Military Government to present its case to President Wilson and secure American recognition of its belligerency. While there, armistice for the great war was signed and Dr. Wang was appointed by Canton to be its delegate to the peace conference with plenipontentiary power. In spite of his status of an opposition envoy, the Peking Government also authorised him to be its representative and mailed him the necessary credentials.

China Needs Brains And Money Of West, Says Dr. C. T. Wang

"One message which I wish to convey particularly to the people here is the need of co-operation of China with Great Britain, France and the United States," said Dr. Wang.

"We need their best brains and money to invest in our natural resources. On the other hand, we have the raw material, the foodstuffs and clothing which countries in Europe are crying for.

"Exchange our raw material for the machinery of Europe. During the war, Europe trebled its machinery. We should ship our products to Europe and to America and bring back the machinery, which will enable us to produce more and, of course, ship more.

"Countries like Belgium and Poland, which I visited before I returned, are sadly stripped and their women and children are starving. The United States is the only nation up to the present in a position to supply them with food and clothing. China should follow the lead. It will be of mutual benefit to China and Europe."

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The simple and practical way to polish and preserve finished surfaces is to use Johnson's Prepared Wax with a cloth. You need no brushes, sprays nor mops. Just apply the wax with a cloth and then polish with a dry cloth. With very little rubbing you can produce a lustrous polish of great beauty and durability.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

is more than a polish. It is also a wonderful preservative, for it forms a thin protecting film, which preserves the finish unusually well.

Use Johnson's Prepared Wax to polish all your furniture, woodwork and floors. You will thus add years to the life and beauty of the varnish, covering up all surface scratches.

Johnson's Prepared Wax can be had in both paste and liquid form—**paste** for polishing floors, wood, oil-cloth, tile, etc; **liquid** for polishing furniture, woodwork, motor cars, etc.

For sale by all leading dealers or wholesale from agents.

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FLOOR WAX

A high grade wax which preserves and accentuates the finish, takes a high polish, wears well and does not show scratches and heel marks.

Extensively used on floors, autos, furniture, etc. Applied with a cloth.

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Brighten Up!
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

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BEHIND every **Trade-Mark** *that really amounts to anything there are brains, energy, ambition and hard work joined hand in hand, to produce some article of worth that will deserve and bring* **Universal Approval.**

The **"HUPMOBILE"** *has a definite and proven value, a comfortable Car of appealing beauty, a wonderful Motor and is luxuriously equipped.*

The only thing stingy about the **"HUPP"** *is its use of* **Gasoline**—*it has a small appetite. It travels a long day's march on a few gallons.*

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OPERATING
THE STAR GARAGE
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OUR MAIN SHOWROOM AT
THE STAR GARAGE, 125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

MISSOURIANS IN CHINA ORGANISE STATE SOCIETY

To Aid American Interests In Far East By Home Publicity

KANSANS FALLING IN LINE

Inform People At Home Of What We Are Doing Is Object

The first state organisation of what is hoped to be a series of state societies in the Far East was inaugurated yesterday afternoon at the home of Major Arthur Basset, 553 Great Western Road, when a number of former residents of the world-renowned "Show-Me" state assembled, elected officers and adopted a constitution and by-laws.

Dr. John T. Proctor was elected president of the new society. Other officers are: Mr. N. E. Lurton, vice-president; Mr. D. D. Patterson, secretary; Mr. H. H. Tinch, treasurer; Messrs. A. Basset, J. B. Powell and F. J. White, members of the executive committee.

There will be no annual dues in the society but an annual assessment may be levied to cover expenses.

OBJECTS OF SOCIETY

The membership will include native born Missourians, Americans who have lived in the state not less than five years and American garduates of Missouri colleges and universities.

The objects of the society are described:

"To bring Missourians in China in closer touch with each other.

"To encourage more Missourians to come for business and professional work.

"To encourage Chinese students to attend Missouri colleges and universities.

"To impress upon the people of the state of Missouri the importance of extending American trade and influence in China.

"To work in co-operation with Missourians in other foreign countries to accomplish the objects as outlined above.

"To organise and concentrate public opinion at home to the end that the United States government may develop a fixed and continuous policy towards China and Far Eastern questions.

"To promote publicity in the metropolitan and country press of Missouri in order that there may be a fuller understanding on the part of the newspaper editors as to the importance of the developments on the Pacific that have a vital bearing on the future of America and the peace of the world.

PUBLICITY AT HOME

"To give full publicity at home regarding the constructive work and enterprises of Missourians in China."

Along the line of progress that has been pioneered by the Missourians, the former residents of Kansas are to make a supporting move next Thursday evening when they will hold a meeting at the home of Mr. W. A. Main, 5 Darroch Road. They will organise a Kansas club with objects similar to those of the Missouri club. The date of the meeting is "Kansas Day."

Former Missourians in the Far East have been requested to communicate with Mr. Patterson at 113 Avenue Edward VII.

Editor Is Fined For Article On Raids On Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

persons who being concerned in the business of the court are under its protection are to be treated as contempts. It is manifestly unjust that such persons should be put to private expense to defend themselves against attacks made upon them in the performance of duty laid upon them by the court.

"The hands of the court are not so tied that it cannot protect its own officers but must relegate them to the ordinary legal remedy and the consequent delay of execution.

NOT TO PROTECT COURT

"The object of the discipline enforced in cases of contempt is not to vindicate the dignity of the court but to prevent undue interference with the administration of justice.

"It is not a slight thing that the process of the court should be treated with contempt or that a person who is engaged in serving the process should be molested in the discharge of that duty or that anything should take place which could throw any doubt as to his personal safety in the conduct of the business of the court.

"You based your publication on mere vague rumors which you took no pains to verify and you have heard this morning that there was no truth in them.

"You are find $300 and I must warn you that a repetition of the offense will entail a more serious punishment."

Millerand Follows Clemenceau Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

years been specially interested in questions of trade education.

Nations Congratulate New French President

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, January 23.—M. Deschanel has received congratulatory telegrams, on the occasion of his election as President of the Republic, from a number of Allied Sovereigns and Heads of States.

No Agreement Yet On Adriatic Question

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, January 20.—The Supreme Council broke up today without reaching a settlement of the Adriatic question. Signor Nitti left for Rome this evening and Mr. Lloyd George leaves tomorrow for London. The Jugo-Slav reply to the Adriatic proposal was not considered satisfactory and the Jugo-Slavs have been informed that they must accept the Council's proposals or abide by the Pact of London.

Crown Prince Leaves For Australasia Soon

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 20.—With reference to the statement issued yesterday evening that the Prince of Wales has postponed his visit to India until 1921 with a view to returning from Australasia via Canada, Reuter's Agency learns that His Royal Highness will depart for Australasia via Panama at the beginning of March, afterwards returning to England, and that he will sail for India at the end of the present year. There is no question, it is understood, of the Prince revisiting Canada on his return journey from Australasia.

Caproni Airplane Finishes 1st Lap

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, Jan. 20.—The 900 horsepower Caproni aeroplane which started on the Rom-eTokio flight yesterday has arrived at Gioja dal Colle.

TAX AUCTION TOMORROW

Goods seized by the police when Chinese ratepayers refused to pay their taxes to Municipal collectors will be sold by public auction by Noel, Murray and Company tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The articles consist of watches, foodstuff and books.

News Brevities

The next meeting of the Quest Society takes place on tomorrow at 5.30 p.m., in the Royal Asiatic Society's Lecture Hall, Museum Road, when Mr. W. H. Emberley will open a discussion on "Socialism, Should the State own and manage essential Industries?" The president, Dr. Herbert Chatley, will be in chair.

* * *

Mr. George A. Fitch, secretary of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A., will speak at the American Song Service this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Banquet Hall of the Palace Hotel.

* * *

The American and Columbia Country Clubs will give a tea dance this afternoon beginning at 4:30 o'clock. Kerrey's orchestra will furnish the music.

* * *

Excellent sulphur baths may be had at a beautiful thermal spring at Tanchuan, eight miles from Tungko Station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 14 miles from Pukow. The Shanghai Railway Administration is issuing round-trip tickets at Shanghai North Station available for seven days at fares of $18.50 and $9.60 respectively for first and second classes. Intending visitors are requested to write to Mr. S. M. Kung, 1 Tungshan Road, Shanghai, telephone, North 209, for reservation.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will be held at the grandstand on Friday afternoon at six o'clock.

* * *

Mr. R. N. Swann (late Captain R. A. F.) recently arrived from England to join the firm of R. N. Truman and Company, Mr. Swann before going home to the war in October, 1914, was in the rubber estate agency business in Penang and Ipoh.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association will be held in the club room at Town Hall on Tuesday at 5:45

* * *

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews will lecture on "An Expedition to Yunnan" before the Royal Asiatic Society Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

Shanghai College Notes

The half yearly entrance examinations take place Saturday February 7.

* * *

The mid-winter exercises will be held on Saturday, January 31. Dr. John Lee, of the Y. M. C. A. lecture department, will deliver address at 3:00 p.m. There will also be a military exhibition and matched games of basketball beginning at 1.30.

* * *

Last week Miss Amelia Josephine Burr, the poetess, a personal friend of President White, visited the College and delighted the community by reading from her poems.

* * *

President Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley addressed the students on January 14.

* * *

Prof. and Mrs. Wilder, both Zoologists on the staff of Smith College, will reside on the campus during the Spring semester as exchange professors. They will do research work.

CHINESE LABORERS RETURN

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 23.—The British liner Sicilian is sailing from Havre for Halifax with 1,200 Chinese laborers, in addition to European passengers.

CHINA PASSENGERS TO ARRIVE TODAY

(Continued from Page 1)

Yamashiro Maru and the Yawata Maru, both due to arrive Tuesday or Wednesday. The passengers for Hongkong are aboard the steamer Nikko Maru.

No word was received yesterday about the mails taken from the China after the boat ran around last Monday. It is believed, however, that first-class mail will reach here today on the Hwahping.

CONCERT FOR BLIND

The second grand concert by Miss Myra Bancroft Olive, who has a fine dramatic soprano voice, will be given at the Olympic Theater on Tuesday, February 3, at 9:15 p.m. Miss Olive is to be accompanied by Mr. Harry Ore.

Mr. C. Bakaleinikoff the famous violincellist, accompanied by Miss Muriel Smith, will assist Miss Olive in the concert. Sixty percent of the proceeds of the concert are to be given to aid the institution for the Chinese blind.

Mustard and Company beg to announce that a small shipment of **Heating** Stoves has just been received.

Crisis In Italian Rail Strike Over

Volunteers Seek To Take Places Of Employes, Who Are Given Final Notice

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 23.—A Turin telegram of yesterday's date states:

"Confidence was expressed in Government circles yesterday (Wednesday) that the crisis of the railway strike had been passed.

"The Government are now masters of the situation. In every town hundreds of volunteers are seeking to enlist to take the place of the strikers.

"The Government has called on the railwaymen to resume work today. Those who do not put in an appearance will be considered as dismissed."

Wedding

WOLSIFFER-CONNOLLY

Mr. C. J. Wolsiffer, of the sales division of the British-American Tobacco Company, and Miss Esther Connolly, daughter of Dr. J. P. Connolly, clerk of the United States Court for China, were married at St. Joseph's Church yesterday morning. Father Crochet, S. J., celebrated the nuptial mass. Mr. John Gilliam acted as best man and Miss Margaret Powell was the bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Wolsiffer left yesterday afternoon on the Empress of Asia for a honeymoon trip to Japan and Manila.

Marsei s Greets Indo-China Chief

Long Asks Greater Interest By French Public In Their Colony

(French Wireless Service)

Marseilles, January 23.—M. Maurice Long, the new Governor-General of Indo-China, was received by the Chamber of Commerce here. An address of welcome was delivered by the Chairman, M. Hubert Giraud, who declared that "production and export" were the way out of the economic crisis due to the war.

M. Maurice Long, replying, expressed his pleasure at meeting the Chamber, whose views on economic subjects would be of great value to him.

He referred to the present favorable condition of the rice crop and dwelt on the question of exchange. He expressed the hope that Parliament and public opinion would take a greater interest than herotofore in a colony which, had it been called upon, would have proved its value in the war, and that they would be willing to do much for it.

In return Indo-China could aid the Mother country as regards exchange and food supply. The Governor-General added that he would be proud to assist France in this way, to work to attach Indo-China by closer ties than ever to the destinies of France, and to inculcate a policy in accordance with the principles of civilisation, liberty and the interests of the nation.

Russian Club Concert

Mr. P. F. Sullivanoff, bas singer from the Marinskai Theater, Petrograd, gave a co cert at the Russian Club la evening, assisted by Mr. Bakaleinikoff, cellist; Mr. Avto pianist, and Messrs. Moosa a Novi, accompanists.

The program, which was e cellently rendered and receive hearty applause, consisted Russian songs by Mr. Sullivano a pianoforte solo by Avtor, a two numbers by Mr. Bakaleiniko

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FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
Admiral of the Fleet, EARL DAVID BEATTY, K.C.B., D.S.O.
WIN £2,500 FOR 5/- (equal to $0.96)
AND HELP TO FOUND SETTLEMENTS FOR
DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS
(Registered under the War Charities Act.)
OTHER PEOPLE TALK—WE ARE DOING IT WITH
THE GOLDEN BALLOT
Tickets 5/-
1st PRIZE—£2,500.
2nd PRIZE—The Lease of a London House, or £1,000.
3rd PRIZE—A Motor Car. 4th PRIZE—A Pearl Necklace
5th PRIZE—£500.
Hundreds of additional prizes including Furniture, Wearing Apparel to Measure, Jewellery and Wine, &c.
Last date for posting remittances, Monday, February 23rd, 1920
COUPON.
Write plainly in ink and cross your postal order. Letters to be addressed to Mrs. C. F. Leyel, 8, Marble Arch, London, W.1, England.
Please post to me.....tickets for the Golden Ballot, for which I enclose P.O. value.....
Name (in full).....
Address.....

Libby's CREAM

Rich and creamy for your Coffee—at half the cost of Dairy Cream.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Agents for China
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WEEKS & CO., LTD.
CONTINUATION OF AFTER-SEASON
SALE
New goods are being continually turned out and there will be quite as many bargains tomorrow as there were during the first day of the Sale.

MEN'S HEMSTITCHED *HANDKERCHIEFS* Usual Price $3.50 Sale Price $2.00

DONEGAL TWEED *GOLF COATS* Usual Price $25.00 Sale Price $12.50

NICHOLSON'S *RAINCOATS* Usual Price $35.00 Sale Price $25.00

"GEM" SAFETY RAZORS Sale Price $1.45

Ladies' SILK HOSE in a well known make in White and Nigger Brown $1.60 per pair for cash
$1.75 credit

"GENCO" PYRAMID RAZORS ⅝" blade $1.00 each

LADIES' SILK & WOOL *SPORT COATS* at HALF PRICE

MILLINERY will be marked down to HALF PRICE and *Ladies' TWEED COATS* will be sold from $10.00 each

DAVOLS' Hot Water Bottles made of best rubber Usual Price $3.50 Sale Price $2.75

"3 in 1" OIL 4 Bottles for $1.00

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Sh. Taels	Sh. Taels
100	**100**
NORMALLY	**NOW**
will bring you about	will bring you nearly
LIRE 350	**LIRE 2,000**

A Difference Of Nearly 500 Per Cent!

Let us tell you about this opportunity,
and how you can take advantage of it:

By appointment of the Italian Treasury, the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing in China of the

SIXTH CONSOLIDATED ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

5 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

The Subscription List will remain open till March 10th for the Sale of Bonds, with coupons to December 31st attached. The Bonds are in

DENOMINATIONS OF LIRE 100, AND THE ISSUING PRICE IS LIRE 87.50

plus Interest from January 1st to the day of payment. On account of the

FAVORABLE RATE OF EXCHANGE, THIS SHOULD BE A MOST ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT

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China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, has informed the Peking Government that Tokio has deputed a special commission for negotiations on the Tsingtao question and asked the government as to who it proposes to appoint to meet the commission. The action is interpreted by official cirles as a desire of Japan to settle the question immediately.

Various organisations in Shantung have asked the Shantung resident officials in Peking to reject the demand of Japan to succeed to the German rights in their province.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphically asked Commissioner Wang Hun-yuin and others to return to Peking at once in order to open negotiations on the Foochow brawl and, in a measure, delay the discussion of the Shantung issue.

As the second installment on the Wine and Tobacco Loan has not yet been advanced, the proposed reorganisation of the Bureau for the Government sale of wine and tobacco has been postponed.

While the Allies are all planning to withdraw their forces from Siberia, Japan alone is assisting Semenoff by pouring troops into Chita. It is reported that the Bolshevists will now concentrate their attention on this country.

Following the receipt of the news of the split between Horwath and Semenoff, the Peking authorities have telegraphed to Kirin and Heilungkiang to act in accordance with the stipulations of the old railway agreement and to be impartial in their action.

The formal documents for the cancellation of the Helampol autonomy have been received in Peking.

Foch Member Of French Academy On February 3rd

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 23.—Marshal Foch will be officially received as member of the French Academy on February 3. Marshal Joffre will be his sponsor, and M. Poincare will reply to his address.

Obituary

MR. WANG CHE-YU

Funeral procession for the late Mr. Wang Che-yu, secretary-translator of the Magistrate's Yamen of the Shanghai City and officer-in-charge of the Repatriation Bureau at Shanghai, will take place Wednesday. The cortege will leave the residence of the deceased, 76 Bubbling Well Road, and proceed to the Tsing An Guild at the Pont St. Catherine.

The route of the procession will include Bubbling Well Road, Myburgh Road, Burkill Road, Thibet Road, Hankow Road, Honan Road, Avenue Edward VII, Boulevard de Montigny and Pont St. Catherine.

Trusts Committee Wants Report On Wool Profiteering

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 20.—A meeting of the Standing Committee on Trusts today passed a unanimous resolution in favor of the publication of its report with regard to wool profiteering, but the Committee is awaiting the decision of the Board of Trade on the subject.

Meanwhile owing to the threat of the labor members of the Committee to suspend work until the report has been published, the Committee resolved that the publication of any partial or revised reports would be wholly unsatisfactory.

The Committee presses for prompt publication of the report as submitted to the Board of Trade.

EMIR FEISUL IN BEIRUT

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 23.—A Beirut message reports the arrival of the Emir Feisul in the Waldeck Rousseau. General Lamot, representing General Gouraud, met the Emir, who received military honors.

Closer Relations Between America And England Urged

Personal Contact Between Two Nations Will Stop Misunderstandings Says Prince

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 21.—At the Pilgrims dinner at the Savoy tonight the Prince of Wales, replying to the toast of his health, recalled his great welcome in America. The chairman had said that he (the Prince of Wales) was domiciled in England. It would be more correct to say that he was domiciled in the British Empire.

It was only personal contact between the United States and Great Britain, the Prince declared, that was necessary to prevent misunderstanding between the American democracy and our own. He believed that personal contact between the British Empire and the American Republic would solve all the differences between the two peoples.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, said they had had good fortune in having the Prince as their ambassador in America. He did not believe that anyone yet thoroughly appreciated the beneficial effects of that visit.

The Prince of Wales had in marked measure been able to convey to America the strength of the democracy of the old country. Great Britain and the United States had both advanced together and were both animated by the same high ideals. As long as we honestly criticised each other, all was well.

Mustard and Company beg to announce that a small shipment of Heating Stoves has just been received.

Milkmaid CHOCOLATE-MILK — "Please bring me a cup of Chocolate." This request is easily answered at home when you buy Milkmaid "CHOCOLATE-Milk" (Chocolate, Milk and Sugar ready mixed).

Sold by all Stores. Price in Shanghai for two sizes: 40 cts. & 20 cts.

St. John University News Items

The Social Hall Fund Campaign has at last been launched. Under the auspices of the Alumni Council, pledge cards, subscription books and receipts have been sent to the different branches of the Alumni Association for immediate distribution. The Shanghai members will alone raise a sum of $4,000 towards the $10,000 fund. It is hoped that friends of the University and those who know the late Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott will be glad to make a generous donation for the erection of a permanent memorial to her.

Owing to some unexpected delay, the December issue of the St. John's Echo has just made its appearance. The number contains a full account of the proceedings of the 40th anniversary of the University held on November 15, 1919. The articles covered were the address by Judge Hu of Peking given at the opening of the Cooper Memorial Gymnasium, the address of Bishop Norris of Peking given at the literary exercise, the remarks by Prof. Throop of the faculty on the recipient of honorary degrees of the day and the editorial by President Pott on some of the non-material differences between the St. John's of 1879 and that of 1919. To those who were unable to be present on the memorable occasion, the issue is of interest.

On Friday evening, Janaury 16, Prof. W. S. A. Pott spoke before the University Literary and Debating Society on the "Battle of the Argonne." The speech attracted an unusually big audience. From his personal experiences, Capt. Pott gave us a vivid picture of the course of events beginning from the American participation in the war and ending with the signing of the Armistice.

The St. John's Varsity Basketball Team defeated the Shanghai College "B" five on the latter's ground on Saturday afternoon, January 17, in the Shanghai Amateur Basketball League Series. The score was 55-20.

The Rev. E. J. Bentley was the preacher at the evening prayer in the St. John's Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, January 18.

The entrance examinations for the College and Middle School were held from Wednesday, January 21 to Saturday, January 24. About 130 attended the examinations both in Chinese and in English. About 40 were admitted into the Middle School. The names of the successful candidates appeared in the Chinese newspaper Sin Wan Pao of Friday, January 23.

The mid-year examinations in the Chinese Department began on Thursday, January 22. Those of the English Department will start next week. As there will be no closing-day exercises for the first term, the students will be allowed to leave the college for the winter vacation directly after the examinations.

Prof. W. H. Taylor of the Department of Chemistry spoke on "Radio-Activity" before the Science Club on Thursday evening, January 22. Mr. Taylor gave us an interesting talk on the discovery of radium and general investigations into the subject.

It is announced that the members of the Shanghai Branch of the St. John's Alumni Association will have their annual banquet on Saturday evening, January 31, at 7 o'clock at the Yih Ping Shan Hotel, Tibet Road. Election of officers for the year and a speech on "The University" by President Pott will be the major items of the evening's program. It is hoped that this will be a pleasant occasion for the "Johanneans" to meet each other.

The St. John's Employment Bureau has been placed in the charge of Professor C. F. Remer. A St. John's Alumnus is wanted for a teaching position and one for a secretarial post. These positions must be filled soon. St. John's men who want positions and employers who want St. John's men are asked to communicate with the Bureau.

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To Smoke Good Cigars at a Saving

We noticed that during the holiday rush, while our customers nearly depleted our stock of Dutch Cigars, they neglected our Havana Cigars. We have a small but choice stock of the following Havanas:

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In the last drawing, on January 15, Bond No. 3012 was returned $2,000.00. This Bond was held by the wife of a prominent Shanghai business man, and since March 15, 1917, this same bondholder

HAS BEEN RETURNED $4,496.00

Below we show a few of the many other examples absolutely proving the large possibilities that I. S. S. Bonds possess as a SAVINGS INVESTMENT:

BOND No. 981 was issued on the 20th July, 1914, and since that date has drawn:

On January	15th, 1915	$ 12.00
„ September	15th, 1915	$ 150.00
„ October	15th, 1915	$1,525.00
„ November	15th, 1916	$2,000.00
	Total..	$3,687.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2.000) had been redeemed and the holder received further the 2 years Surrender Value to his credit.

BOND No. 1165 was issued on September 1916 and since that date has drawn,

On January	15th, 1917	$ 12.00
„ October	15th, 1917	$ 12.00
„ December	15th, 1917	$1,000.00
„ December,	15th, 1918	$ 12.00
„ April	15th, 1919	$2,000.00
	Total..	$3,036.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2.000) had been redeemed and the holder received further the 2 years Surrender Value to the credit.

BOND No. 1820 was issued in June 1916 and since that date has drawn,

On June	15th, 1917	$ 12.00
„ September	15th, 1918	$1,000.00
„ March	15th, 1919	$ 12.00
„ June	15th, 1919	$2,000.00
	Total..	$3,024.00

The Bond was then cancelled as more than its full value ($2.000) had been redeemed and the holder received further the 3 years Surrender Value to the credit.

Write, phone or call for full particulars regarding I. S. S. Premium Bonds

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Special Representative

LOCAL SOCIETIES EXPLAIN BOYCOTT OF JAPAN GOODS

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan must remove the causes of the boycott by reversing her policy of aggression and injustice to that of moderation and fair play, by giving up all pretensions over Tsingtau and Shantung, and by ceasing all further support to the corrupt militarists and politicians, whom the Chinese people have repudiated and would have eliminated long ago but for the Japanese support given them. If Japan would do all this, the boycott movement would automatically cease and Japan would win the lasting friendship of the Chinese people. If Japan would not do so, the whole nation is determined to carry out her plan at any cost until justice is accorded her.

WILLING TO SUFFER

"We are a peace loving-people and desire to live in harmony and peace with the rest of the world. We realise that the boycott inflicts hardship not only on the nation boycotted but also to ourselves. We are willing to undergo this hardship in the hope that we and our children may enjoy the blessings of world peace, which the present policy of military aggression on the part of a stronger power threatens to menace, and we are confident that with the cause of right on our side we shall win."

The Kiangsu Educational Association,
The Shanghai Educational Association,
The World's Chinese Students Federation,
The National Vocational Association,
The Western Returned Students Union,
The Overseas Chinese Federation,
The Chinese Christian National Salvation Association,
The Shanghai Fire Brigade Association.

Hou Sung Mill Fire Does Little Damage

Department Responds To Two Other Calls Yesterday; Chinese Woman Hurt

Fire at the Hou Sung Cotton Mill, 10 Lay Road yesterday morning damaged the scutching room and gave the fire department a battle for nearly half an hour. The alarm was sounded at 9:30 o'clock and when Hongkew Division arrived, the mixing bins were ablaze and the fire had worked into five scutching machines. Some foreign substance in a picking machine is given as the probable cause of the fire.

WOMAN IS BURNED

A Chinese woman was slightly burned about the face while attempting to extinguish a small fire in a sleeping loft at L27 Kin Loong Ka, off Honan Road. Little damage was done. The alarm came in at 1:52 p.m.

A drying stage at W14-14 Tsunming Road was slightly damaged yesterday morning shortly before noon. Burning fat set fire to the woodwork. The drying stage is above a Chinese provision shop.

St. John's Alumni Banquet, Jan. 31

The Shanghai Branch of the St. John's Alumni Association will hold its annual banquet on Saturday, January 31 at 7:30 p.m., at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel, Tibet Road.

Genuine Stage Romance Here

Howards Traded Real Kisses Before Audience

Players Reveal Real Talent

Miss Florence Chapman Of The Denniston Players And Her Equally Talented Husband, Mr. W. D. Howard

BY DOMINO

Some years ago a young couple found themselves at Sacramento playing in a piece called "Held by the Enemy." At one period of the play this young couple had to hide under the folds of the 'Stars and Stripes' and when discovered were supposed to be kissing. While waiting 'HE' said: "Is it to be a stage kiss or the real thing?"

'SHE' said: "I don't mind, but I do like the real thing."

'HE' said: "Fine," and since then they have always been engaged in the same pieces, and in fact they are married and can boast of a bouncing boy who is bigger than his father. The young couple are known to us as Mr. W. D. Howard and Miss Florence Chapman. Yes, they are married, but Miss Chapman is so proud of her name, being as it is one of the oldest and best honored names on the English stage, that she bills herself as Chapman, but her own particular Bill is Bill Howard.

FROM CALIFORNIA

Miss Chapman claims California as her home. She had no ambitions for the stage, and her family, who were all stage folk, thought that their pretty little daughter must be crazy. But time came when an opportunity arose for her to jump into a lead right away. She joined her aunt at St. Louis and there played the soprano part in one of the successful comedies then running. All her work in the early days was in musical shows. Miss Chapman has a high soprano voice, and is also an accomplished pianist. David Belasco, the greatest of American producers, started his career by being call-boy to Miss Chapman's mother. In conversation with this vivacious little lady, she mentioned that her grandfather was a well known English Shakespearean actor who played all the comedy parts.

I said "wait a minute," I hunted about my book shelf and found 'The Life of Irving' and looked up his original cast when he produced Hamlet in 1874, and there sure enough was the name of George Chapman as the Gravedigger. No wonder Miss Chapman is such a clever artiste. She has the spark in her blood and it comes bubbling out at all times. Shanghai audiences delight in her portrayals and whenever she appears you can hear comments such as these "There she is," "Isn't she sweet!" Or if you hail from America you say: "Isn't she cute." Well, she is all these and she is as clever as she is sweet and cute. She is an artiste to her dainty little finger tips and quite one of the best we have had out East.

A DEPENDABLE BILL

And now what about Bill Howard? Did you see him in "Friendly Enemies?" Did you see him in "Kick In"? In fact have you seen him in anything? Without getting too enthusiastic about Howard, I would say he is about as clever a character man as you would wish to meet anywhere. We have known him now for some years, and can remember his parts with Tim Frawley and again with Denniston. Both his managers know that in Bill they have a safe man, who can be absolutely depended upon to give a thoroughly good performance of any part he essays.

Those who saw him in "Friendly Enemies" will readily agree that he is as good in that part as it is possible to be. Those who have not seen him will have the chance of seeing him next Friday evening. "Friendly Enemies" is the one play that Denniston has in his bag that approaches real greatness, and in Howard, Denny has an actor who is great. And this is no flattery.

Bill Howard comes from Detroit. He also started his work on the stage as a singer. He had a baritone voice, but he has been unfortunate with his throat, and finds it impossible to keep fit in cold countries. Poor beggar, he must have had a rotten time the last few weeks. It certainly has been cold. He has done a great deal of playing in all parts of the States and this is his third trip through the Orient. Mr. Frawley saw him playing at the Little Theater at San Francisco and at once snapped him up. That shows Tim's good taste.

NOT 'FRIENDLY ENEMIES'

Bill Howard and Florence Chapman are not "Friendly Enemies," although the lady who does not boast of being an "Unkissed Bride" has found him in "Civilian Clothes" "Up In Mabel's Room." I suppose she has at times given Bill "The Third Degree" but that is like the rest of "Our Wives" and when all said and done, if we look at things with "The Eyes Of Youth" the sun never goes down upon your wrath and with "Nightie Night" Bill and Florence forget the lines of plays and troubles of the day, and pass into the "Beautiful Land Of Dreams."

And there let us leave them, and let them be assured that they carry with them to all parts of the world the good wishes and affection of their many admirers in Shanghai.

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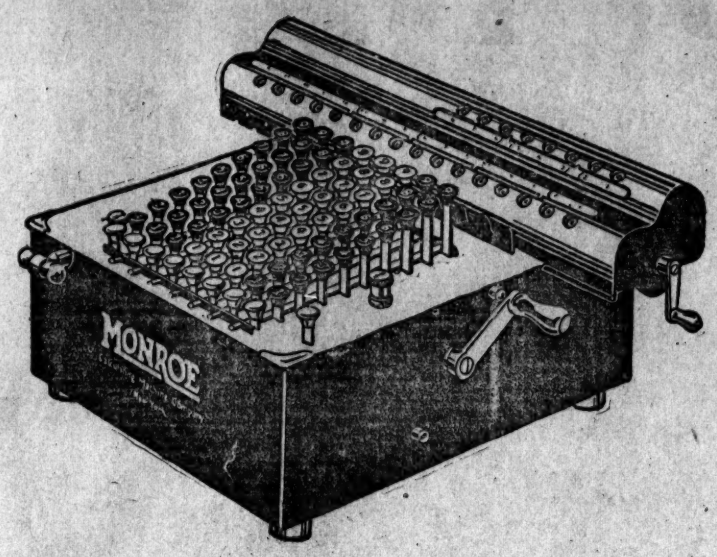

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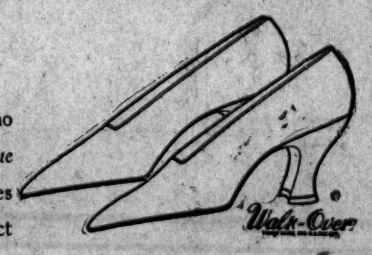

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Each department has this one last week to clean up all its oddments and out of season stocks and special tables will be marked with these many bargains.

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White Silk Hose, Pair.
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Ladies' Autumndown Vests.
Children's Fleecy Wool Combinations.
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Ladies' Gunmetal Watch.
Gents' Gunmetal Watch.
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Colored Moire Underskirts
Gent's Grey and Brown Knit Sweaters with Roll collar.
Grey or Brown Knit
$4.00

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$5.00 pair

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Every one of these hats will be on show and you can have your choice from all this lot. Usual Prices. $25.00, $35.00 to $49.00.

$5.00 each

TRIMMED HATS

All our best models grouped out at one price to clear. Every hat is a sacrifice bargain. Usual Prices. $55.00, $59.00 to $75.00

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TRIMMED HATS

Every one a model but must be cleared for the new spring Hats expected very shortly. Usual Prices. $43.00, $47.00 to $49.00.

$10.00 each

This is a great chance to buy a Model Hat this week. Never in this store have we offered Trimmed Hats—New goods at these prices. Every Hat is a London or Parisian Model and arrived as late as our last Postal Mail

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OUR TERMS ARE CASH

BELGIUM AGAIN IS SCENE OF INDUSTRY

Rehabilitation Of Country Has Advanced Rapidly Since Signing Of Armistice

BRITISH EXTENDING HELP

London Capitalists Have Just Granted 25-Year Loan Of £50,000,000

New York, Dec. 7—Belgium is making rapid strides in rehabilitation, acording to a report on conditions in that country which has just been received by the Guaranty Trust Company from its Brussels office. Industry, it is asserted, is still laboring under handicaps, but a remarkable advance has been made in the period since the signing of the armistice. A summary of the report says in part:

"The port of Antwerp during October berthed 442 ships of 541,099 tons. This is slightly under the September figures, which showed the arrival of 505 vessels, but the decrease is accounted for by the fact that the British Naval Base, beginning Oct. 1, suppressed the shipment of munitions. For the ten months ending Nov. 1 there entered that port 3,013 vessels, with a tonnage of 3,910,870.

For the nine months ending Oct. 1 Belgian imports amounted to 3,162,254,089 francs, and exports to 1,071,823,554 francs, the adverse balance thus being 2,090,430,535 francs.

"Fiscally the country is in a better position than the most optimistic in Government circles expected. For the first eight months the tax receipts were expected to be 469,610,285 francs: the actual receipts for the period were 506,949,123 francs; the excess being thus 37,3388847 francs.

"British belief in the stability of the country and its future prospects is indicated by the fact that a group of London capitalists has just granted a twenty-five-year loan to the Belgian Government for no less than £50,000,000 sterling or 1,250,000,000 francs. The interest rate is 5 percent. It will be remembered that to date the only American credit to Belgium, outside of the advances by the United States Government, has been the $50,000,000 acceptance credit arranged by a syndicate of banks for purely commercial purposes.

COAL PRODUCTION GAINS

"In restoring its coal mines to production Belgium has been confronted with a series of difficulties, chief among which were those left by the Germans and the shortage of labor. Despite these, production in September of this year had reached 88 percent of the output for the same month in 1913. This gain in the last few months has been remarkable. At Liege, particularly, production, which was only 73.6 percent in August, was 80 percent in September.

"Much of Belgian coal in prewar days was sent abroad, and certain countries depend upon such exports for their supplies. In consequence, the Belgian Government pledged itself to export a certain proportion of its product, and has consistently adhered to this policy, although it has meant, in some cases, shortage in her own industries. Such export as has gone forward, however, has served to strengthen Belgian exchange and make it possible for industry to secure some much needed supplies.

"Receipts from passenger traffic on Belgian railroads for the first nine months of the year were 98,484,000 francs, an increase of 8,470,000 francs over the corresponding period of 1913. Freight receipts show an increase of 4,825,000 francs, and the total receipts have been 222,487,000 francs. It should be remembered, in considering these figures, that tariffs have doubled since 1913. The increase, therefore, is more apparent than real. But it is considered that the showing made to date has been remarkable, for many of the roads were entirely out of commission during the early months of this year, and it is only recently that anything like normal traffic has been possible. The Germans have by now returned the equivalent of most of the locomotives and cars they took from Belgium during the war, and the earnings may be expected to increase rapidly.

TO ELECTRIFY RAILROADS

"In common with most of the countries of Europe, Belgium is considering an extensive scheme of railroad electrification, and work has already begun on the Antwerp-Brussels line. Contracts will soon be let for the type of car which has been decided upon, but it is not expected that actual operation can begin before the end of 1921.

"At the instance of the Government a company has been formed to grow cotton in the Belgian Congo. The company will have a capital of 5,000,000 francs, and financial interests and the Flemish spinners are enthusiastic over the idea and have promised it support. Some little cotton has already been grown in the Congo under Government auspices, but the present venture is to be operated on a purely commercial basis. The chief difficulty in the way of immediate success is admittedly the labor situation in the Congo. The natives there do not as a rule take kindly to innovations, and a certain education will be necessary before the labor needed to produce crops of international significance can be obtained.

"The Belgian Government, however, has already attacked this problem, and has undertaken to establish training courses for natives at the Government agricultural stations. Natives will be given courses lasting nine months, and entrants will be encouraged by the receipt of special wages.

"The great question in Europe, as elsewhere in the world where the problems of reconstruction have been pressing for solution, has been the attitude of the workingmen. In this particular Belgium's record is remarkable, both for the rarity of strikes and the reasonableness of the settlements effected. In the seven months from January to July there were in Belgium, which has a population of 7,600,000, 194 strikes affecting 733 establishments and but 42,470 workers. Of the strikes, 29 ended in favor of the workers and 37 if favor of the employers. No fewer than 108 were settled by arbitration, which means, of course, that an acceptable compromise was effected. In 20 disputes the result could not be determined."

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American Soldiers, Sailors, Celebrate Xmas In Siberia

(From the Siberian Commission A. R. C.)

Vladivostok, Siberia, January 1—Christmas and New Year finds the American soldiers and sailors in Siberia celebrating the holidays with true Christmas spirit, aided by all the American organisations such as the American Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and Knights of Columbus.

The Christmas Executive Committee for the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia was organised by the A.E.F. morale officer and representatives of the Red Cross, K. of C., Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

Wherever there were American troops, there were Christmas trees and "big eats" and not only did the Army make merry but it made merry also for hundreds of Russians less fortunate than themselves—refugees and residents of poor sections, who have little to eat and little warm clothing.

FEED HUNGRY RUSSIANS

The dough-boy and the gob in Siberia are just as open-handed as in any other part of the world and many a Christmas and New Year's dinner was shared with hungry Russian boys and girls and even with their fathers and mothers.

The American troops around Vladivostok celebrated Christmas by inviting all the American girls in the city to eat dinner with them at their various company messes. The Red Cross, "Y.W." and "Y.M." girls were out in full force. After dinner at most of the companies there were matinee dances and, though there were not nearly enough girls to go around, still those soldiers that had no partners said it did them good just to see real American girls at close range, for many of these soldiers have been in Siberia at posts isolated from the infrequent American colonies.

The American Red Cross distributed to the soldiers, sailors and marines on Christmas a Christmas "comfort kit" with sixteen articles, including cigars, knife, toilet articles, etc., also every soldier, sailor and marine got a pound box of candy.

SWEET TOOTH ACTIVE

The sweet tooth of Uncle Sam's fighting man is proverbial, and the winter, with its cold weather, seems to redouble his appetite for sweets. From Vladivostok to Verkhne-Udinsk, in the heart of the Siberian interior, American Red Cross packages were opened on Christmas and the good things made instant use of.

In all the hospitals in regions where the American Red Cross operates Christmas was celebrated for the sick men.

The American Red Cross chapters in Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippines contributed greatly to the happiness of the Christmas time in Siberia by substantial donations of candy, fruit, toilet articles, tobacco and individual gifts, many of them simply addressed "To Some Far-Away Soldier in Siberia." Also the Hawaii chapter sent cases of Christmas tree decorations, masks, horns and other noise-making instruments.

Altogether, Christmas, 1919, was celebrated in Siberia as never before. From the icy shores of the Japan sea to the ice-bound inland sea of Baikal, in the depths of Trans-Baikalia, the spirit of Yuletide was supreme.

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LLOYD GEORGE RULE CRITICISED

Coalition Government Faces A Crisis, Precipitated By Its After-War Record

ASQUITH JOINS IN ATTACK

Northcliffe, Beaverbrook, Maurice, And Labor Clamor For A Change

London, Dec. 13.—Lloyd George was today described as an Atlas who was carrying two worlds on his shoulders. On one was the international situation, with which he was dealing at the Downing Street conferences with Clemenceau, Scialoja and Davis. On the other was the domestic political situation, hardly less burdensome.

Some time ago the Prime Minister made a pathetic plea for tolerance for a man who was doing his best under great difficulties. Friends of his declare that if ever a plea of such a kind should have been listened to, it ought to have been this week, when the Prime Minister of Great Britain required all his powers and energies for the work which devolved upon him as representative of this country in conferences upon world problems whose solution materially affected national interests and prospects.

What has been the case? Ask these friends. Lloyd George as figurehead and capstone of the Coalition Government has this week been exposed to a series of attacks which, unles he is more than human, must have distracted his attention from the immediate business in hand.

Lloyd George's enemies pooh pooh this contention chiefly on the ground that British international policy does not depend on an individual Prime Minister and that in any case the Premier's difficulties at home are directly the outcome of his own mistakes.

Whatever may be the merits of the argument, the fact remains that the coalition latterly has been subjected to damaging fire from heavy artillery. Asquith yesterday called it a Government of shift and subterfuge. In it were as many opinions as Ministers, he said. There was no coordination of either principles or party, and politics during the last twelve months had degenerated into a perpetual game of log-rolling between groups of businesses and interests.

ASQUITH REFUSES TO JOIN

Asquith's denunciation was in response to an invitation addressed to the Independent Liberals by Lloyd George to unite with the coalition. Lloyd George at the same time pointed to the labor party as the common enemy of the coalition and the Independent Liberals.

Labor spokesmen describe his attitude as that of a coquette whose advances had been spurned. Labor and Independent Liberalism are as yet a long way from uniting forces, for although Asquith on his side held out his hand to labor, leaders of the latter are convinced they can do better on their own bat.

Besides the fire of heavy artillery, the coalition is being subjected to crossfires from the machine guns of the Northcliffe Rothermere, and Beaverbrook newspapers.

In a recent speech at Manchester Lloyd George sang the praises of the Coalition Government and gave a long list of reconstruction measures passed through Parliament.

When the House of Commons rises for Christmas recess, the Opposition press is asking, what will be left of the Government's "precious cargo of legislation"? "Only some scraps of paper in the various stages of tattered dishevelment," is the answer given by one of these organs.

Impartial observers agree that the coalition has a rather heavy list of legislative failures, and in several instances where strong claims of successful initiative are made results as yet remain to be determined by experience. In this latter category the measure known as the transport bill is specially invoked. If this act does all that is called for it, it will undoubtedly work an almost miraculous revolution, but there are sceptics who point out that its protagonist is one of the Geddes brothers. Sir Eric and Sir Auckland Geddes are according to the non-coalition press largely responsible for the Government's mistakes. One paper cordially invites Sir Auckland to take up his post at McGill University, another denounces Sir Eric high and low and a third refers to the "Geddes combine" as responsible for "the inexpert juggling in which the plates fall to the ground."

ATTACK LLOYD GEORGE

While the Premier has to bear the brunt of the onslaughts upon the coalition, of which he is the head, he has also this week been the object of serious attacks upon his personal prestige. His admirers like to speak of him as "the man who won the war," and most of his enemies admit more or less ungrudgingly his great work in that respect. Somewhere unfortunately the Prime Minister lately put this question upon the plane of political controversy.

Speaking at Manchester, Lloyd George reverted to his split with Asquith and gave the outline of what was then the war situation "unless there was a chance in the war direction," he said, "unless we quickened our action and imparted new energy into the struggle there was real danger of the allied cause being permanently damaged."

Asquith, Thursday last, took up the challenge. He traversed Lloyd George's outline of the situation in December, 1916, declaring that a "more slovenly travesty of quite recent history had never been presented by a responsible statesman."

Other people with inside knowledge contributed to the controversy, and the correspondent of the Westminster Gazette drew up a deadly parallel comparison of Lloyd George's own statements at different dates, implying that the Premier's presentation of the facts varied according to the object he was trying to achieve.

ject he was taking to achieve.

Today General Sir Frederick Maurice contributes to The Daily News an article which goes far to suggest that Lloyd George almost lost the war by his interference with the soldiers.

"In November, 1916," Maurice writes, "military plenipotentiaries sitting under the presidency of Joffre, agreed upon a combined plan of attack for the following year. Lloyd George, on becoming Prime Minister, paid no attention to the plans of the allied Generals. He believed the barrier in the West to be impenetrable.

"One of his first acts as Prime Minister was to proceed to Rome, where an allied conference was held, with a plan of his own in his pocket for a great transfer of troops from the western front to Italy and an offensive campaign aganst Austria. This proposal was coldly received by General French. General Nivelle, lately appointed to the supreme command of the French Armies, made some scathing comments on it.

"Lloyd George then heard that General Nivelle had a plan for breaking through on the western front in one great and rapid blow, so he decided to give the western front another chance, and to support Nivelle with all his influence. The result was that the British army was placed under Nivelle's orders, and that the Joffre plan was completely recast, a decision which necessitated the postponement of the offensive for two months, during which Ludendorff was able to get himself out of his difficulities and to retire into the fastnesses of his recently completed Hindenburg line."

POINTS TO SPRING OF 1918

General Maurice then takes up another point, which at the time was hotly discussed in quarters where the facts were known. He says:

"In the late Spring and early Summer of 1917 the British Army in France as a result of arrangements made by Asquith's coalition Government, attained to the greatest fighting strength which it reached at any time during the war. From then on its fighting strength declined almost continuously. Lloyd George returned to his faith in the impenetrable barrier. He therefore refused to provide men to maintain the strength of our armies in France and to reinforce Haig with troops which could be made available from the East.

"The result, as well known, was that our preparations to meet the great German offensive in the Spring of 1918, an offensive of which, as Lloyd George has told us he received full and timely warning, consisted in extending our front, in breaking up two cavalry divisions, and in reducing our infantry by about 25 percent. Then when the blow fell upon us, when we were placed in a more critical position than we had ever been at any period of the war, when in some six weeks we had lost 300,000 casualties and an immense quantity of war material without any return in captures from the enemy, the Government proceeded to take in haste all those measures which it should have taken in leisure. Reinforcements were hurried out from home. Troops were hastily brought back from the east and the polyglot Executive Committee of Generals was replaced by Foch.

"Trembling for their political safety the Government proceeded to inform the confiding public that they had made our armies in France stronger than ever, that they had kept no troops in the East who should have been in the west. The western front, said they, was well equipped to look after itself. If it has in any respect failed to do so the explanation must be sought elsewhere."

"Anyone," concludes Maurice, "may make mistakes in war, and those who know war best are most tolerant of those who make mistakes, but one unforgivable sin in the eyes of Englishmen is when a mistake has been made to endeavor to shift the blame on to the shoulders of someone else. That is what the Government proceeded to do in April, 1918."

Declaration Is Made By Allied Premiers

New York, December 13.—The report of Gen. Pershing just issued by the War Department, makes public for the first time a declaration by Premiers Clemenceau of France, Lloyd George of Great Britain, and Orlando of Italy as to the situation of the Allies in the Summer of 1918 and their need for assistance from the United States. The declaration, which was "agreed to by Gen. Foch," read under date of June 2:

"The Prime Ministers of France, Italy and Great Britain, now meeting at Versailles, desire to send the following message to the President of the United States:

"We desire to express our warmest thanks to President Wilson for the remarkable promptness with which American aid, in excess of what at one time seemed practicable, has been rendered to the Allies during the past month to meet a great emergency.

"Gen. Foch has presented to us a statement of the utmost gravity, which points out that the numerical superiority of the enemy in France, where 162 Allied divisions now oppose 200 German divisions, is very heavy, and that, as there is no possibility of the British and French increasing the number of their divisions (on the contrary, they are put to extreme straits to keep them up,) there is a great danger of the war being lost unless the numerical inferiority of the Allies can be remedied as rapidly as possible by the advent of American troops.

URGES MAXIMUM NUMBER

"He, therefore, urges with the utmost insistence that the maximum possible number of infantry and machine gunners, in which respect the shortage of men on the side of the Allies is most marked, should continue to be shipped from American in the months of June and July to avert the immediate danger of an Allied defeat in the present campaign owing to the Allied reserves being exhausted before those of the enemy.

"In addition to this, and looking to the future, he represents that it is impossible to foresee ultimate victory in the war unless American is able to provide such an army as will enable the Allies ultimately to establish numerical superiority. He places the total American force required for this at no less than 100 divisions, and urges the continuous raising of fresh American levies which, in his opinion, should be no less than 300,000 a month, with a view to establishing a total American force of 100 divisions at as early a date as this can possibly be done.

"We are satisfied that Gen. Foch, who is conducting the present campaign with consummate ability, and on whose military judgment we continue to place the most absolute reliance, is not overstating the needs of the case, and we feel confident that the Government of the United States will do everything that can be done, both to meet the needs of the immediate situation and to proceed with the continuous raising of fresh levies, calculated to provide, as soon as possible, the numerical superiority which the Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies regards as essential to ultimate victory.

"CLEMENCEAU,
"D. LLOYD GEORGE
"ORLANDO."

Italy Will Not Mix In Russian Affairs

Premier Nitti Denies Arms On Steamer Persia Were Destined For Russia

Rome, Dec. 12.—Premier Nitti declared in the Chamber of Deputies today that the Italian Government did not favor intervention in the internal affairs of Russia. The Premier's remarks were brought forth by an address made by Captain Giulietti, Secretary of the Seamen's Federation and a Socialist who was favorable to the war.

Captain Giulietti, who was responsible, with other officials, for the diversion to Fiume of the steamer Persia, which was ostensibly destined to China, discussed the incident today. It was believed at the time of the Persia incident that the arms on board the ship were to be used against the Russian Bolsheiki. After Captain Giulietti's speech, Signor Nitti said:

"I wish the name of Fiume would not be mixed up in our political discussion. Fiume represents an ideal sacred to all of us regardless of party. In my opinion, we must not intervene in the internal affairs of Russia. In regard to the Persia, I can guarantee the war materials on board were destined to China, and that she would have returned to Italy from Vladivostok with needed supplies. You Socialists have one opinion about Russia and we have another, but I wish it understood we do not intend to mix in Russia's internal politics.

"Signor Giulietti says seamen took the Persia to Fiume because the arms on board were destined for Russia. This is untrue. For some time the Government has been selling superfious war materials—"

"You might sell Generals," came an interrupting voice from the Socialist section.

"We will continue selling war materials in Europe and elsewhere," the Premier went on, "because in our present financial situation we need credits abroad to buy necessary products. I have given instructions that nothing must be sold to any country which may be used against Russia. If anybody can show me that these instructions have been disobeyed I will punish the responsible parties severely."

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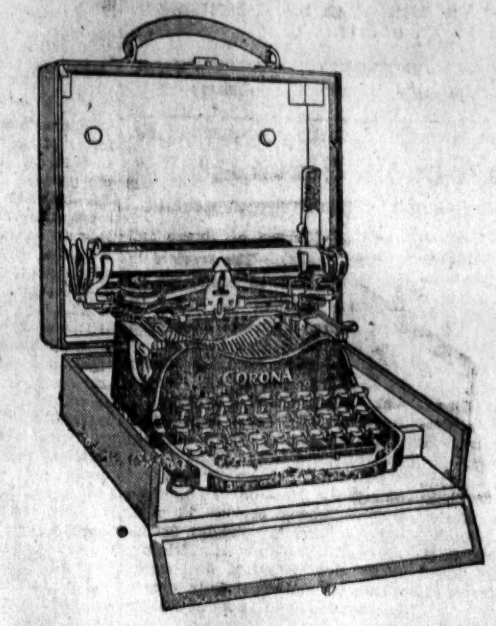

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CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Conversion of St. Paul (Third Sunday after Epiphany). 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Hymns 431, 406, 448. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Hymns 236, 405, 428.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins, Sermon and Holy. Communion. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. N. Lack; Chant 84; Anthem "Be not afraid" (Mendelssohn); Hymns 514, 572, 20. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. C. N. Lack; Chant 138; Anthem "Lead me Lord" (Wesley); Hymns 1, 413, 686.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. George Andrew; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. George Andrew.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7:30 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall. The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject; "Truth." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting, Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday, 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Russia Will Cure Herself, Declares Kerensky

BY M. KERENSKY

(Premier of The First Revolutionary Government In Russia)

LET me say at once that the only way to save Russia is to leave her alone. Immense mischief has been done by intervention. The Allies have never understood the real situation in my country. The support given to Kolchak and Denikin—given, I doubt not, with the best intentions—has been wholly misdirected to the prejudice of the Allies in the minds of the great bulk of the Russian population.

I will state frankly that it has created a feeling of intense bitterness among the best elements of the Russian people. They do not understand the motives that prompted such help, and believe Europe to be conspiring in favor of reaction and against their freedom.

That is the main point I wish to make in dealing with the difficult and distressing tangle of affairs in Russia. I am no extremist. I stand up against the rule of extremists as I do against tyranny of all forms, but I am as strongly opposed to the regime which Kolchak and Denikin represent, because it is a tyranny as violent and oppressive as that of the extremists themselves. It draws its main support from the discredited reactionaries who have been the curse of Russia.

If Kolchak and Denikin had not been supported by the Allies Russia might by this time have settled down to peaceful and ordered government. The help given to these reactionaries has only strengthened the position of the extremists by driving temporarily into their ranks many who had no sympathy whatever with their doctrines.

The true democratic elements in Russia resent this outside interference. They believe it to be backing up reaction and endeavoring to thrust upon Russia the old despotism from which they have escaped instead of leaving them to deal with the new oppression in their own time and in their own way.

That is why I say, "Hands off Russia." Let her deal with her own tyrants. We want no autocrats, white or red, in Russia. We want to be done with dictators. If my poor, unhappy country is left alone she will find a way to deal with them.

It will be asked how is Russia going to free herself if neither of the two forces, the extremists or reactionaries, is to triumph? That is going to defeat those two competing tyrannies? That is just where the whole situation is misunderstood by peoples outside of Russia. They think there is no choice but that between Kolchak and Lenine. That is entirely wrong.

The hope of the anti-Bolshevists does not lie only with the forces of Kolchak and Denikin. There is but one extreme group, but there are two anti-extreme parties.

(1) The reactionaries represented by Kolchak, and comprising the bureaucrats and the ruffians of the old regime.

(2) The Democrats, comprising the peasants, the best elements among the working class, the co-operators, and all the ordered ruling bodies concerned in the municipal government of the country.

The democrats are the real power in Russia. They represent, I believe, 70 percent of the population and though their influence in public life is obscure for the moment—being oppressed by the tyranny of the reactionaries on the one hand and the Bolsheviks on the other—they are only waiting their chance to throw their immense power into the scales and help Russia by peaceful means to recover her freedom.

They are a great peace-loving mass of the people—non-combative in the military sense—but with huge strength in numbers and constitutional force behind them of the constituent assembly which was suppressed.

It is this democratic party to which I pin my faith. If Russia is left alone that party will soon assert itself. Tyranny will burn itself out, but it will not burn out so long as there are two combating forces of oppression, one of which is supported by external aid, and both fired by the lust of power and kept in activity by the worst and most disorderly elements of the population. If Russia is left alone we will soon have an end of civil war.

By "leaving Russia alone" I mean not only by withdrawing all help from the Kolchak regime, but by raising the blockade as well, so that Russia may be fed and clothed and set free.

The Bolsheviks have made the most of the mischief wrought by the blockade. They have blamed it for the economic collapse of Russia, and have gained many supporters among those who resented Allied intervention on that account.

If the Allies wish, therefore, to help the true democratic and anti-Bolshevik party, they must leave Russia alone in the fullest sense of the words:

1. By abandoning Kolchak's reactionaries.

2. By raising the blockade.

This done, the way will be cleared for Russia to reassert herself, and something of the shame attaching to those free countries which have unknowingly backed up reaction may be wiped out.

Why, it may be asked, cannot Russia declare her will before the world by ordinary electoral means? Well, they have tried to do so, but in many instances their attempts have been suppressed by the autocrats of both tyrannies But where the local elections have taken place—and I speak of those during the present year—the democratic party have won alike against the Reactionaries and the Bolsheviks.

It is in that direction that I see the great hope of Russia when the two forces of tyranny have fought themselves to exhaustion, or succumbed to the chaos they have themselves produced. When I was at the head of the first Revolutionary Government, it was upon the Democrats that I depended for support, and I know that they still remain the great Russian majority; and when those Democrats again come into power—as by peaceful penetration and ordered constitutional methods they certainly shall—the Cadet party, which is so reluctantly on Kolchak's side, will join them in building up the new Russia.

The great hope of all the friends of Russia, both in and without her borders, is to see created a government which is honest, and which has the support of the mass of the population. That can only be got by free elections, and free elections can only come when the Russian people are free from foreign pressure. The people who abolished the tyranny of autocracy can be trusted to throw off the tyranny of Bolshevism.

Future Menace Seen In Baltic Changes

Allied Diplomats Begin To See Disadvantages Of Small Independencies

(New York Times)

The attention of the chancelleries of the world is once again focused on the Baltic aspect of the general Russian situation by the inherent possibilities of the conference at Dorpat and their bearing on military and political problems in which the American and Entente powers will have a deep interest.

With the Bolshevist representatives at Dorpat seeking to negotiate a peace with the Baltic provinces on the basis of nationality and declaration of their independence from the Kolchak-Denikin nationalist Government of Russia; with extremist politicians in Esthonia and Latonia professing to fear that the return of a Tsar is involved in the movement for the firm establishment of Russian unity, while, on the other hand, reports credit representatives of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, and White Russia with having declared themselves in the Dorpat conference as favoring a military and political convention to defend their independence, it has been difficult for the outside world correctly to gauge the situation and all that it involves.

In its general bearing on the whole Russian situation the Baltic problem, however, is regarded in well-informed quarters here as embracing two main questions:

First—The practical value of the military efforts of the Baltic provinces in the fight of anti-Bolshevist Russia against the growing Bolshevist military forces.

Second—The relation of the Baltic nationalities to the movement for the establishment of a Pan-Russian Government along liberal and democratic lines based on the idea of Russian unity.

While the second of these elements has generally been subjected to the first in circles not intimately cognisant of the situation, it is probably the most important in its bearing on the future of Russia.

WHO DO THE FIGHTING?

Definite and authentic facts have just reached Washington respecting the relative value of the fighting power of the provinces along the Baltic front to the whole present fighting power actually engaged in Russia. This information is that the total number of Bolshevist soldiers now in the field on all four of the Russian fronts is slightly less than half a million men—in fact, is very close to 450,000 men. Three-fourths of these Bolshevist troops are engaged on the non-Baltic Russian fronts; that is, on the fronts to which are opposed the anti-Bolshevist forces of General Denikin in southwestern Russia, Admiral Kolchak in Siberia, and on the northern front. Only about one-fourth, or slightly more than 100,000 of the Bolshevist forces, are engaged on the western front facing Poland, Latonia and Esthonia.

According to this showing, therefore, scarcely more than 100,000 Soviet soldiers have been operating on the Baltic front, while nearly 350,000 Bolshevist soldiers have been operating on what might be described as the purely Prussian front Quantitatively, the number of Bolshevist troops on the Baltic front is small compared with what the Lenin-Trotsky regime has pitted against the other three fronts, mainly against Denikin and Kolchak.

While the maintenance of a Baltic front against the Bolsheviki has been an important part of the plans of the All-Russian Government, it is a fact that the actual military efforts put forth against them on the Baltic front have been of little practical value. The real military burden has been shouldered by the forces of General Denikin on the southern front, in co-operation with those of Admiral Kolchak, which have recently sustained serious reverses on the Siberian front, leaving the Denikin Government bearing the greatest responsibility of the All-Russian movement at this time.

WEIGHT OF REAL RUSSIA

It is not considered strange in well-informed quarters here that, although so very much has been said around the world regarding these nationalities along the western fringe of the former Russian Empire, these nationalities have played so small a military part in the larger problem, as involved in the effort to defeat the Bolsheviki and re-establish Russian unity along lines of liberal and Democratic self-government. There has been a disposition by some persons to regard Russia as a mere conglomeration of different races brought together by conquest, and held under the control of a central despotism. This conception of Russia is challenged by the better informed, who insist that Russia, on the contrary, is ethnographically one of the most homogeneous nations in the world.

The population of Russia, excluding the Poles and the inhabitants of Finland, which are now being treated on quite a different basis as the result of the world war, has now come down to 160,000,000 souls, of whom 125,000,000 to 130,000,000 are credited to the Russian race proper, comprising the Great Russians, the Little Russians, and the White Russians, who have a common orthodox religion and culture. In any consideration of the Russian problem this is considered as standing out as one of the most important and basic elements of the future Slav political equation. Thus, Russia is ethnographically wholly different from Austria-Hungary, which has been the world's best example of a conglomerate nation, with no predominant race, but large groups of Hungarians, Slavs, Rumanians, Bohemians, and Germans, nearly equal in number, all covered and held together, until the world war, by the domination of the Hapsburgs.

Ethnographically, Russia presents no such conglomeration and should be regarded as being on quite a different basis, with only about 30,000,000 represented in different nationalities in her total population of approximately 160,000,000, exclusive of the Poles and the Finns. The bulk of these 30,000,000 are representative of Mongolian tribes. The smaller Russian provinces, the little nationalities concerning which so much is heard at this time; the Letts, Esthonians, and others, each of them constitute less than 2,000,000 of the total Russian population.

This, in fact, is declared to represent accurately their relation, in weight of numbers, and their military weight in battle against the Bolshevist forces.

THE NEARER VOICES

But these Baltic nationalities are geographically nearer to and easier of access from allied countries than are other parts of Russia, and their politicians are heard the better, until some parts of the world have the impression that the Baltic and other minor nationalities have been the backbone of the fight against the Bolsheviki. The fact is that twice within a year military operations against Petrograd on the Baltic front have failed, and the result of the military operations developing in the last few weeks under the impetus of the greater military machine the Soviet leaders have erected depends entirely on whatever results may be achieved on the main Russian fronts of Denikin and Kolchak. Just now the Bolshevist operations are depending on the efforts of the men along the Denikin front, who outnumber those on either the Baltic or Siberian fronts.

Viewed alone from the military point of view of trying to thwart the danger of Bolshevist invasion, the situation, in the opinion of the best informed officials and diplomats here, should be judged by what happens on this main Denikin front, rather than by what occurs on the secondary fronts. So far as the American and allied powers, have been interested in endeavoring to aid the All-Russian Government to bring about co-ordination, it was only natural that the Allies should have sought to harmonise developments on the secondary Russian fronts with those on the main fronts, but the mistake throughout, on the question of nationalities, is now believed to have been that they have exaggerated the importance and influence of these smaller elements of population. Little things have been mistaken for big ones, and the size of big ones not thoroughly appreciated.

IF THE BALTIC MAKES PEACE

Close observers of developments in progress at Dorpat and along the Baltic littoral, viewing the relative values involved in the whole larger Russian situation, assert that the military value of a present agreement between the Bolsheviki and the representatives of Baltic nationalities at Dorpat will not be so harmful because they do not believe that the Poles and Balts will ever give in to the Bolsheviki. If any agreement is reached, therefore, it is believed that it would only release the Red forces that have been fighting against the Letts and Esthonians, a force of about 50,000. While the release of such a force of Reds for use on the main Russian fronts would be damaging, it is not felt that it would vitally change the military situation on the main front.

What is regarded as really harmful, in a military sense, if such an agreement should take place between the Bolshevist and Baltic representatives, or if Esthonia should make peace with the Soviet, is the fact that this would end the possibility of organising in the near future a national army to operate against Petrograd, as there would then be no place where the Russian nationalists could concentrate on what is now the Russian northwest front.

On the other hand, however, considerable moral and political damage to the Russian nationalists supporting the All-Russian Government would result, because such an agreement at the Dorpat Conference, or as a result of that conference between the Soviet and Baltic representatives, would enable the Russian Reds to claim much political credit out of the fact that they had won an agreement with the Baltic provinces. This is considered as being especially true since there is a feeling throughout Europe that these small nationalities have not been acting entirely independently, but have been looking for approval, even if silent approval, of the European Allies. It is fully realised here that such an agreement would be heralded in Bolshevist and radical circles around the world as a victory of Soviet diplomacy over allied foreign policy.

From all that can be gathered here the best opinion as to the value of such an agreement, when considered in the light of its possible real substance, is that while such an agreement with the Bolsheviki might give these small Baltic nationalities independence it would be only a temporary independence, and of a kind that would not render them safe in the future from the menace of Bolshevism, while it would be calculated at the some time to compromise the position of the Baltic nationalists in their relation to a future nationalist Russia. It is their relation to the Russia of the future, and the unhappy consequence of such an agreement as this according to the best opinion here, that the Baltic nationalities cannot altogether ignore and which must be borne in mind by those who encourage it.

WHAT RUSSIA HAS PROMISED

In this connection the attitude of national Russia, since the revolution of 1917, toward these smaller nationalities, and how the leaders of the All-Russian Government have proposed to solve the problem of nationalities, is important. After the revolution the first Russian Provisional Government adopted measures for the regulation and enfranchisement of the different nationalities on the basis of autonomy and complete self-government within ethnographic boundaries, with opportunity for development of national culture and schools, but retaining these nationalities within Russia as part of a great Slav State with a predominant race and religion.

This same ideal of national unity for Russia, of a united State combined with broad, and liberal self-government, has been the plan toward which constructive and liberal democratic leaders identified with the All-Russian Government movement have been striving, and assurances have been given to the American and allied Governments that this ideal stands today.

These very points as to the attitude of the All-Russian Government were raised in the diplomatic correspondence between Admiral Kolchak as spokesman for the various anti-Bolshevik governments in Russia and Siberia and the allied powers. In his communications with the Allies Admiral Kolchak definitely announced the intention of the Omsk, Denikin, Archangel, and other anti-Bolshevist Governments to guarantee the autonomous arrangement of nationality within a unified Russian State. The powers, in their reply to the Admiral, signed by Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Wilson, and Orlando, accepted this guarantee, and made it the basis of assurances of support.

The understanding of the allied powers was that the Kolchak guarantee meant that the territory occupied by the Baltic nationalities would constitute self-governing units bearing approximately the same relation to the proposed Russian nationalists State as would States to a federal Government. This arrangement, which the Russian democratic leaders understood to be satisfactory to the Allies, was not only considered by Russian liberals to be the right thing, but as corresponding to Russian national and vital interests as a whole.

MAKING PENETRATION EASY

Those who have been laboring along these lines are understood to feel that an exaggerated application of the principle of self-determination for the creation of a number of small States, a million and a half strong, would not only Balkanise the northwest part of Russia but open a propitious field for German penetration eastward because these small nationalities, once erected, are not expected to be able to stand alone after the politicans begin to intrigue.

One very definite result of such an arrangement, based on nationality and self-determination and resulting in the creation of small independent Baltic States, would, of course, be the fact that the elimination of this particular territory from Russia proper would deprive Russia of the Baltic littoral, for which the Russian hinterland fought for centuries until it was obtained in the eighteenth century, under Peter the Great. Russian leaders adhering to the movement for Russian unity regard the possession of this littoral as a natural and historial position from which the great body of Russians should not be barred. In fact, there are indications of an unmistakable character that if, taking advantage of the present weakness of Russia, such a situation as the loss of these Baltic nationalities should now be established as a result of an agreement with the Reds for Baltic independence, it will serve only to sow the seeds of new war and future difficulty.

DISPOSE OF BOLSHEVISM

What the Russian liberal leaders now regard as the most important thing to do is to overthrow the Bolshevik forces in Russia, and they feel that the various Baltic nationalities, on the basis of the political guarantees and assurances of autonomy that have been given, should cooperate with those constructive elements to Russia that are seeking a chance to start the real work of reconstruction. They argue that the sooner this chance comes the brighter will be the prospects for a satisfactory and speedy settlement of the relations of these nationalities.

There is good ground for the statement that those Russian liberals and democrats who have been friendly toward the aspirations of nationalities consider it unwise that the politicians of nationality should be bringing their peoples face to face with dangerous consequences by dickering and seeking to make an arrangement with the Bolshevist representatives at Dorpat.

If, instead of co-operation with friendly Russian nationals against the Reds as a common foe, the representatives of the Baltic nationalities should actually reach an agreement with the Bolshevist representatives at Dorpat, it would mean an open pact, with the Soviet—the worst enemy of National Democracy in Russia. There is a possibility that it will be difficult for the Russian people to discriminate between the politicians and the Lettish soldiers who formed the elite of the sanguinary Red Guard of Lenin. Thus the pledges and promises given by the Russian nationals regarding autonomy might lose their force, and the Allies might lose the moral right to hold Russia pledged to the guarantees for automoney already given under other auspices.

Conan Doyle Expects to Find Liquor in Heaven

There may be both alcohol and tobacco in the "next world," according to the belief expressed by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, famous writer.

"What we have in both body and mind we carry over to the 'other world' with us," Sir Arthur says. "There is no physical side to love and there is no childbirth, although there is a close union between those married persons who really love each other. Only those who have sympathy shall foregather.

"The sullen husband and the flighty wife will no longer be there to plague the innocent spouse who is the victim of the mate's disturbing ways. It is all sweet and peaceful. It is a long rest cure after the nerve strain of life.

"It is described as a place of joy and laughter and games and sports and peopled by those who are without deformities or bodily weaknesses. Let no woman mourn her lost beauty. Let no man sorrow for his lost strength. All is waiting on the other side.

"Every earthly thing has its equivalent. Scoffers have guffawed over alcohol and tobacco, but if all things are reproduced it would be a flaw if these were not reproduced also."—*Chicago Herald and Examiner.*

Topics In Brief

Some of the "fair-price lists" look mighty brunettish.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Evidently a coal strike does not diminish the supply of hot air.—*Salt Lake Citizen.*

Money talks nowadays, and what it says sounds like "Good-by."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Since wool is cheaper than last year, the high price of woolen clothing must be due to the price of cotton.—*Albany Journal.*

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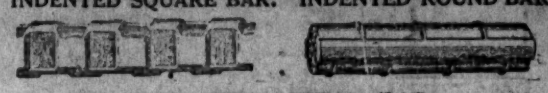

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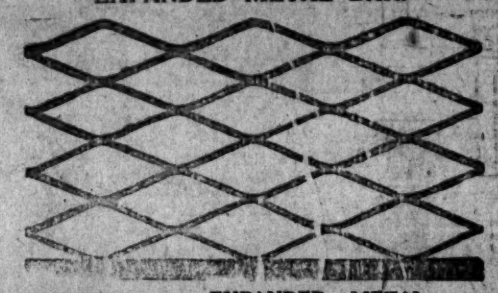

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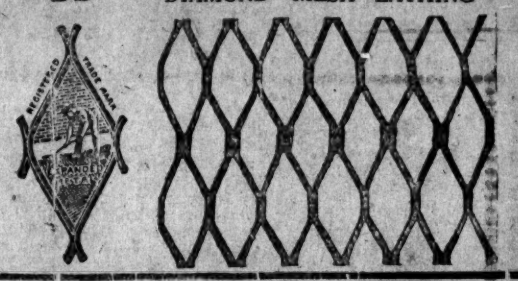

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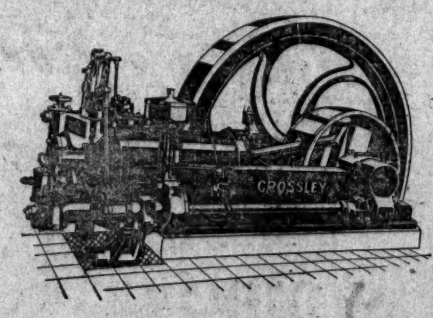

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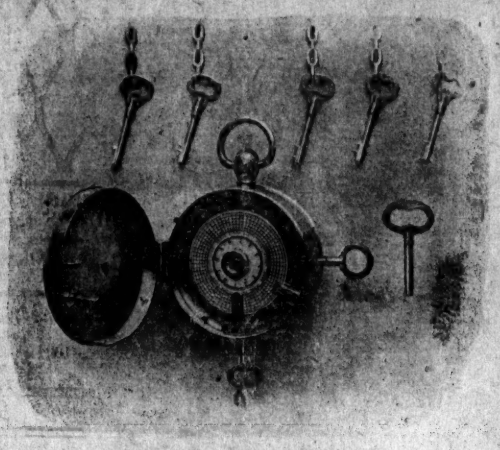
I'M IN A STRANGE NEIGHBORHOOD, AND SHRIMP FLYNN AIN'T AROUND, SO I GUESS I CAN SING AN SONG AT MYSELF WITHOUT GETTIN' BUMPED ON THE OLE BEAN!
OH, THEY HAD A AWFUL FIGHT AND HE WOULD NOT FORGIVE HER SO SHE TOOK A STROLL ONE NIGHT AND SHE JUMPED IN THE RIVER!
UB!
?
MORAL—DON'T LEAVE HAIR BRUSHES ON FIRE ESCAPES
TOM McNAMARA
9-20



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Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

Last week I sketched some characteristics of the Classical and Romantic schools of composers.

The two remaining styles, Virtuoso and Modern require a few words as to their respective aims. The Virtuoso writers, Liszt and his followers, wrote with an eye to what they considered the natural genius of the intruments themselves. Mere brilliance and display were not supposed to be the primary aims, although there was such a school, fortunately defunct, represented in pianoforte music by Hertz, Hunten and Co. Chopin belonged as much to the Romantic composers as to the virtuoso group; but his work gave the latter composers the clue as regards the piano.

With the Moderns beings the search for new scales and fresh harmonic combinations. Chords (and discords) that had become commonplace were avoided more and more. The hearer is supposed to be familiar with the 'resolutions' of many discords, and the composer actually requires such clashes to be *mentally* 'resolved' by the listener, so that a string of sounds that do not seem to be agreeable to the ear of the unsophisticated are interspersed with *inaudible* resolutions.

To the disciples of the modern writers there is a peculiar pleasure in the unravelling of these strings of seemingly dissonant combinations. Much else could be written about rival schools of moderns but to the ordinary listener this free and easy dismissal of the business of resolving clashes is the outstanding feature. To some this tendency (to take discords for granted) is a welcome feature, while to others, who try to listen as they would to Mozart's music, it sounds utterly barbaric, harsh or meaningless. Since the art is progressive, the conservative type of hearer that will not keep an open mind cannot be expected to judge fairly or sympathetically of the modern schools, whose aims and aspirations are the exploration of new territories in sound.

* * *

The type of service at the English Cathedral, that has been aimed at since about 1911, will have to be suspended owing to the losses of trained boys and to some cases of illness. The present drafts of boys are practically all new and are of course quite inexperienced. The necessary abandonment of choir music will naturally be a disappointment to the adult members, who have supported through many local vicissitudes the efforts to maintain some form of service resembling the English cathedrals. Some of the gentlemen have records of attendance through a great number of years. New recruits have shown remarkable keenness in the preparation of a great deal of church music and in the improved method of chanting the psalter.

The less of so many boys proceeding to England for their education at the conclusion of the war was a contingency that could be foreseen but under local conditions could not be provided against.

* * *

The Sunday Express held a competition for a Royal Air Force March, the result of which were announced about a month ago. Although the event is not of paramount musical importance, the Musical News sees a moral in the fact that the winners were well-known musicians in two cases out of three, and the third appears to be well-equipped musically. The winners were Mr. York Bowen, Dr. Davan Wetton and Mr. Greville Cook. Says the Musical News:

Mr. Bowen and Dr. Davan Wetton need no advertising. The one is known as a brilliant pianist and an exceptionally gifted composer of modern tendency; the other is a well-esteemed organist and college professor.

Mr. Bowen says that he entered the competition just to see if an advanced composer can write popular music; Dr. Wetton admits that he sent in his work in a sporting spirit. Both were successful, and something may be learnt from their success.

If we were to ask an average person, not an educated musician, who would be likely to win such a competition, his answer would probably be something like this: "None of your high-class composers, my dear boy. You want a man who knows the ropes and who can gauge popular taste. He doesn't want to know much about music; the less the better. Any of your popular writers of comic songs would have the best chance. They know the sort of tune the Air Force would like to march to." Well, the competition has shown that for once the average person is wrong... And the moral? It is that, after all, musical culture counts; that knowledge is not necessarily a drawback; and that well-educated musicians, when they stoop to humbler forms of composition, need not be afraid of the hack and the pot-boiler. Even Sullivan's detractors never urge that he was lacking in education. What Sullivan is blamed for by some is that he deliberately forsook the higher paths for the lower, because it paid, and that he was possessed of five talents and buried four. The winners of the march prizes have shown that the art of writing good, light music is forthcoming from academic circles, as well as from the region of Charing Cross Road.

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EYE BETTERMENT

By Dr. F. M. Gensburger, Oph. D.

Teachers should take warning that the eyes of the people are generally on the decline, that the governments of all nations have cast aside hundreds of otherwise sound men for army service, because they had impaired sight, that impaired sight is being charged to the school room by a large portion of the people.

If this charge can be sustained, it is due to two or three things. One is the great amount of reading and other close work done by children in poorly lighted rooms another is the failure of parents and teachers to give proper attention to children, to know whether they are suffering from defects.

Teachers can do much to relieve the conditions. They can give children at a distance from the light the best advantage of the light there is, and they can "put up a mighty yell" for better light.

In severe cases of trouble, the school work of defectives should be modified until relief is secured for the eyes. The child can better afford to lose a year of school than to injure the sight permanently.

Next to life itself, perhaps the eyes are the most precious and important organ of the whole body. They are diamonds of the physical organism and they should be guarded infinitely more carefully than one would guard diamonds worth millions. We little appreciate the importance of the eyes, since they cost us nothing, but when they are permanently injured or gone, millions would be spent for their return. Teachers, do your full duty!

Next to the necessity of being constantly on the watch for contagious diseases of the body, should be the concern for the eyes of children. Headaches of all kinds, dullness, inability to see the blackboard perfectly at reasonable distance, the seeming backwardness, and many other symptoms may point directly to some eye trouble.

Teachers should be constantly on the guard; whenever a pupil is discovered with, or even suspected of having defective vision, the parents should be notified immediately and urged to consult a specialist.

This human organ is the most valuable, and yet the most abused of all we possess. Thousands of people have gone through life handicapped and wretched for want of a little scientific attention at the right time. Let there be no lagging on the part of the teachers to prevent these hazards just as far as possible.

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Far Eastern News Notes

Motorised Theater Goes To Singapore

A despatch from New York dated January 10 says the traveling motor truck theater which gave performances at the White House during the war has been loaned to the Dutch East Indian government for the display of motion pictures of American products.

The truck will be shipped immediately for Singapore on the steamer John Roach, with fifty thousand feet of film.

Wealthiest Cantonese In Philippines Dead

Wong Guiwin, better known by his American name of William Kennedy, died at his home at Paco yesterday morning from attack of trancazo following an operation for appendicitis, says the Manila Bulletin of January 14.

Mr. Kennedy was the wealthiest Cantonese in the Philippines and was the president of the Cantonese bureau. He had been a resident of Manila for more than 35 years and was interested extensively in cocoanut oil properties principally in and near Paco where he owned property valued at half a million pesos.

Manila Trust Company Starts Banking Business

Under the presidency and managership of J. Elmer Delaney, formerly general manager of the Philippine National bank and later vice president of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, the Fidelity and Surety company of the Philippine islands, is soon to open a general banking business in the Monte de Piedad building, says the Manila Bulletin of January 12. Later plans will probably call for additions to the present building and it is rumored that the management of the Monte de Piedad institution as it exists today will also pass to the company before long.

The trust company, which was organised in 1916, has hitherto confined its operations to the handling of trusts, administration of estate, receiverships and the like.

Report Many Lost In Recent Storm

The Japan Advertiser of January 17 says a severe storm was experienced in the neighborhood of Kyushu and Korea on January 14 and many serious accidents are reported to have occurred on that day.

From Saseho comes the report that about 300 men are missing. They belong to a fishing corporation, operating from Goto Island as its base, and on January 12 they put to sea in 40 motorboats. Since the storm of January 14 nothing has been heard from them, and the naval authorities at Saseho were requested to send out relief boats. On Thursday morning two torpedo-boats put out to sea, but the seas were still so heavy that they were compelled to come back to the naval port. They were ready, however, to put out again as soon as the weather permitted.

Americans To Erect Buildings In Japan

A despatch from New York dated January 13 says: It is announced here that Japan has let contracts aggregating $50,000,000 to the George Fuller company of this city for the erection of public buildings in Japan, including the new parliament building. Another building to be constructed by the Fuller company for the Japanese government is that which will house the Pacific Mail and Japanese lines.

Nothing regarding plans for such a building is known at the local offices of the Pacific Mail nor at the offices of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Many Liners Using New Shantung Post

Lungkow is one of the best seaports in the Province of Shantung, says a shipping report. Prior to its opening as a commercial port on modern lines it was an old port having only a few steamers plying between it and other seaports. After the Government had decided to open Lungkow as a modern commercial port Mr. Chao Chi obtained sanction from the Government to organise a company for building, landing and docking, and now there are not less than thirty liners running between Lungkow and other northern ports.

Company At Manila To Build New Hotel

A modern concrete hotel building of 100 rooms, with special arrangements and accommodations for the traveling business public, on the port area and near to the Legaspi landing, will, within a very short time relieve to a great extent the lack of hotel facilities which at present is such a great drawback to Manila as a business center and point of interest for tourists, says the Manila Cablenews of January 14.

Only Filipino capital is to finance the new venture, the plans for which are well under way, the arrangements for materials and construction being made at the same time, in order that no time will be lost in building the new structure, which is to be of four stories and to be built on one of the government plots immediately to the north and westward of the insular museum building, near both the Manila Hotel and the Bachrach Garage building.

New Shipping Service Along Chinese Coast

The Japan Advertiser says:

The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha has arranged to open a new shipping service along the coast of China with two steamers of 5,000 tons each, which are now being built at the Uraga Dockyard. It is expected that the arrangement will be carried into effect in July.

The new line will extend from Shanghai to Hongkong via Foochow and Canton. It is said that this will be included among the shipping lines which are to be subsidised by the Government.

Philippine Christian Institute In Convention

Says the Manila Times of January 8: The missionaries of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society in the Philippine Islands, are in their nineteenth annual convention in Manila enjoying one of the most inspiring times in the history of their work here. All the missionaries from the three stations of Laoag, Vigan and Manila were present. The reports from each field are encouraging and show a marked growth in all branches.

Treasures Destroyed In Hiogo Temple Fire

From the Nagasaki Press of January 15:

A fire broke out in Hachioji Temple, Hiogo, on the 9th inst. at 5 p.m. The flames had secured a good hold of the main building before the danger was discovered. Some statuettes of Buddha, two of which were national treasures, many rare pictures and other treasures were reduced to ashes, unfortunately. The loss involved through the destruction of the building, excluding the treasures, amounts to Yen 100,000. The outbreak is attributed to incendiarism. The destroyed temple was established in the 10th year of Tempo (1839) and was one of the most famous temples in this neighborhood. Since the death of the late Chief Priest Sato Dainin, the question of succession has caused serious discord. One party has been recommending the deceased's son Masaaki, while another party has supported the claims of Ikeda Senjo, one of the disciples of the deceased, to the post. The matter is still unsettled and it is considered probable that the fire was started by some reckless supporter of one of the two factions.

Steamer Recently Aground Towed Into Hongkong

The Hongkong Telegraph of January 15 reports that: The s.s. Kaifong, of the China Navigation Company, which recently went aground on a reef off Haiphong, was towed into Port this morning by the tug Taikoo, in the charge of Captain Griffiths. The vessel is now at Taikoo Dock for repairs. We learn that the salvage party succeeded in getting the vessel off the reef at high tide on January 7, and she was then taken round to the lee side of an island nearby, where a diver effected sufficient repairs to enable the boat to be towed into Hongkong. The bottom of the vessel is badly damaged and a good deal of repair work will be necessary before the vessel is again fit to put to sea.

Duke Of Hamilton's Treasures Being Sold

High Prices Paid For Antiques; $260,000 Given For Canvas Painted By Romney

Lanarkshire, Scotland, Nov. 25.—Hamilton Palace, seat of the late Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who was premier Duke of Scotland, is being dismantled and even the furnishings sold at auction. Remarkable prices have been realised from the sale of pictures and jewels. The total aggregated the equivalent of $1,277,700.

Most notable among the paintings was that of the "Beckworth Children," by Romney, which brought $260,000.

Other prices were $24,000 for the Charles II oak balustrade, $15,000 for the panelling in the old state dining room, and $9,750 for the seventeenth century oak panelling of the picture gallery.

The black marble staircase, which consists of a double flight of steps and a gallery, failed to find a purchaser.

The palace stands in the heart of the Lanarkshire coal mining district, immortalised by Scott in one of his most spirited ballads. It was built in 1822 to 1829, and one of its marvels was a portico of monolith Corinthian columns which were copied from the Temple of Vespasian at Rome. The foundations of the palace have become so affected by time that it was found necessary to dismantle the historic edifice.

DUTCH DIVIDED ON NAVY

Question of Reduction Tied Up with Colonial Defense and League

The Hague, Dec. 13.—For some weeks the question of the reduction of the Dutch Navy has been absolutely monopolising both the Parliament and the press, and especially the decision to scrap two almost completed cruisers has brought forth a storm of criticism. It has raised vital questions as to the protection of the colonies, and whether Holland is in a position to defend them.

Some authorities maintain that Holland is absolutely incapable of defending her own colonies.

Yesterday's Parliamentary debate was interesting, as the reduction of the navy was discussed in connection with the League and Holland's future defensive system. The Socialists proposed the liquidation of the navy altogether, while the opposition said this would be saluting the red flag.

Minister Treub pointed out that the League did not aim at disarmament, but especially at reduction of naval armament and further that no one knew whether the League would be a league of civilised nations or of conquerors. The Minister maintained that naval disarmament, especially the prohibition of submarines, would depend on whether America joined the League or not and that the abandonment of the fleet meant abandoning colonies.

The Socialist Troelestra said the main question was whether Holland would join the League, which was becoming more and more an institution which would force Holland to constant armament.

The Minister of War has asked another supplementary credit of 50,000,000 florins, which is much larger than before the war.

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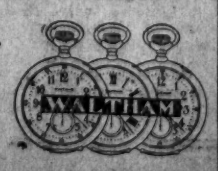

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American Army Broke Back Of German Host, Pershing Says

American Commander In Report On War Declares U. S. Army Successes Forced Foe To Plea For Armistice

A. E. F. HISTORY REVIEWED

General Tells Just What Happened From Day He Put Foot On French Soil; Gives Growth Of Overseas Forces

Washington, Dec. 13.—General Pershing, in his special report to Secretary Baker on the operations of the American army in France, says in effect, although not in terms, that the American army won the war.

"It was this spirit of determination animating every American soldier," says General Pershing, referring to the Meuse-Argonne battle, "that made it impossible for the enemy to maintain the struggle until 1919."

"Twenty-two American and four French divisions," says General Pershing, "had engaged and decisively beaten forty-seven German divisions, representing 25 percent of the enemy's entire divisional strength on the Western front. Of the enemy divisions, twenty had been drawn from the French front and one from the British front. Of the twenty-two American divisions twelve had at various times during this period (September 26 to November 11, 1918) been engaged on other fronts than our own. The First Army had suffered a loss of about 117,000 in killed and wounded; it had captured 26,000 prisoners, 847 cannon, 3,000 machine guns and large quantities of material."

With the American army holding the heights dominating Sedan, the report said, and the German line of communications definitely sundered, "recognising that nothing but cessation of hostilities could save his armies from complete disaster, he appealed for an immediate armistice (November 6)."

GROWTH OF ARMY DETAILED

General Pershing's report follows in detail the growth of the American overseas forces from the date of his departure with a small staff May 28, 1917, until it numbered more than 2,000,000 men. Every step of organisation, every conference with the Allied generals and the important decisions reached are recorded.

The document, comprising a pamphlet of about 100 pages, or $5,000 words, is divided into three sections; "Period of "Organisation," "Operations" and "Supply, Co-ordinations and Administration."

Summarising the military situation which existed in the spring of 1917, when the United States aligned itself with the Allies, General Pershing said:

"In the five months ending June 30, 1917, German submarines had accomplished the destruction of more than 3,250,000 tons of Allied shipping. During three years Germany had seen practically all of her offensives except Verdun crowned with success. Her battle lines were held on foreign soil and she had withstood every attack since the Marne. The German General Staff could foresee now the complete elimination of Russia, the possibility of defeating Italy before the end of the year and, finally, the campaign of 1918 against the French and British on the Western front which might terminate the war.

ALLIES WERE DISCOURAGED

"Financial problems of the Allies were difficult, supplies were becoming exhausted and their armies had suffered tremendous losses. Discouragement existed not only among the civil population but throughout the armies as well."

Within one month of his arrival, General Pershing recommended definitely that 1,000,000 men should be in France before May, 1918, it being evident that "a force of one million is the smallest unit which in modern war will be a complete, well balanced and independent fighting organisation." Plans for the future, the recommendation added, "should be based on three times this force."

The general was equally specific in choosing the ground for American operations. He says:

"Our mission was offensive and it was essential to make plans for striking the enemy where a definite military decision could be gained. While the Allied armies had endeavored to maintain the offensive, the British, in order to guard the Channel ports, were committed to operations in Flanders and the French to the portion of the front protecting Paris. Both lacked troops to operate elsewhere on a large scale.

CENTRAL FRANCE MENACED

"To the east the great fortified district east of Verdun and around Metz menaced central France, protected the most exposed portion of the German line of communications, that between Metz and Sedan, and covered the Briey iron region, from which the enemy obtained the greater part of the iron required for munitions and material. The coal fields east of Metz were also covered by these same defenses. A deep advance east of Metz, or the capture of the Briey region, by threatening the invasion of rich German territory in the Moselle Valley and the Saar Basin, thus curtailing her supply of coal and iron, would have a decisive effect in forcing a withdrawal of German troops from northern France. The military and economic situation of the enemy, therefore, indicated Lorraine as the field promising the most fruitful results for the employment of our armies."

American arms drew first blood, the report shows, at Passchendaele Ridge, November 6 to 10, 1917, when the 11th Engineers joined the British in a successful attack which was part of a general operation designed "to hinder the German conquest of Russia and to prevent, if possible, an attack on Italy or in the Near East."

Soon afterward, however, came the collapse of Russia and the Italian debacle at Caporetto, with the result that the enemy's legions began to gather thickly in France. Allied commanders viewed the situation with frank apprehension, General Pershing's report indicates and the pressure for an accelerated movement of American divisions was felt from all sides. At the same time came the suggestion that American units be brigaded with French and British in order that no time be wasted in training. In this connection the general reports:

"My conclusion was that, although the morale of the German people and of the armies was better than it had been for two years, only an untoward combination of circumstances could give the enemy a decisive victory before American support as recommended could be made effective, provided the Allies secured unity of action. However, a situation might arise which would necessitate the temporary use of all American troops in the units of our allies for the defensive, but nothing in the situation justified the relinquishment of our firm purpose to form our own army under our own flag.

"While the Germans were practicing for open warfare and concentrating their most aggressive personnel in shock divisions, the training of the Allies was still limited to trench warfare. As our troops were being trained for open warfare, there was every reason why we could not allow them to be scattered among our allies, even by divisions, much less as replacements, except by pressure of sheer necessity. Any sort of permanent amalgamation would irrevocably commit America's fortunes to the hands of the Allies. Moreover it was obvious that the lack of homogeneity would render these mixed divisions difficult to maneuver and almost certain to break up under stress of defeat, with the consequent mutual recrimination. Again, there was no doubt that the realisation by the German people that independent American divisions, corps or armies were in the field with determined purpose would be a severe blow to German morale and prestige."

General Pershing had refused utterly to drop his plan for a single American army, acting under its own flag, but consented, because of the existing emergency, to lend the combat divisions at hand to help stem the German offensive of 1918, which, the Allied War Council foresaw, "may very quickly place the Allied armies in a serious situation."

The German rush developed as expected the report shows, but the enemy's success was far greater than had been feared. At Amiens the British were driven in on a forty-kilometer front; between the Oise and Berry-au-Bac the French lost fifty kilometers on a thirty-five-kilometer front in four days. And immediately the Germans utilised

(Continued on Page 16)

Gen. Pershing Pays Tribute To The Men In The Service

General Pershing closes his report with this "appreciation:"

"In this brief summary of the achievements of the American Expeditionary Forces it would be impossible to cite in detail the splendid ability, loyalty and efficiency that characterised the service of both combatant and non-combatant individuals and organisations. The most striking quality of both officers and men was the resourceful energy and common sense employed, under all circumstances, in handling their problems.

"The highest praise is due the commanders of armies, corps and divisions, and their subordinate leaders, who labored loyally and ably toward the accomplishment of our tasks, suppressing personal opinions and ambitions in the pursuit of the common aim, and to their staffs, who developed, with battle experience, into splendid teams without superiors in any army.

"To my chiefs of staff, Major General James G. Harbord, who was later placed in command of the Service of Supply, and Major General James W. McAndrew, I am deeply indebted for highly efficient service in a post of great responsibility.

"The important work of the staff at general headquarters in organisation and administration was characterised by exceptional ability and a fine spirit of co-operation. No chief ever had a more loyal and efficient body of assistants.

"The officers and men of the Service of Supply fully realised the importance of their duties, and the operations of that vast business system were conducted in a manner which won for them the praise of all. They deserve their full share in the victory.

"The American civilians in Europe, both in official and private life, were decidedly patriotic and loyal and invariably lent encouragement and helpfulness to the armies abroad.

"The various societies, especially their women, including those of the theatrical profession, and our army nurses, played a most important part in brightening the lives of our troops and in giving aid and comfort to our sick and wounded.

"The navy in European waters, under command of Admiral Sims, at all times cordially aided the army. To our sister service we owe the safe arrival of our armies and their supplies. It is most gratifying to record that there has never been such perfect understanding between these two branches of the service.

"Our armies were conscious of the support and co-operation of all branches of the government. Behind them stood the entire American people, whose ardent patriotism and sympathy inspired our troops with a deep sense of obligation, of loyalty and of devotion to the country's cause never equaled in our history.

"Finally, the memory of the unflinching fortitude and heroism of the soldiers of the line fills me with greatest admiration. To them I again pay the supreme tribute. Their devotion, their valor and their sacrifices will live forever in the hearts of their grateful countrymen.

"In closing this report, Mr. Secretary, I desire to record my deep appreciation of the unqualified support accorded me through out the war by the President and yourself. My task was simplified by your confidence and wise counsel."

Eaten up with Rheumatism But DeWitt's Cured him

Another splendid triumph for Famous "Proof Cure"

Do you suffer from rheumatic shooting pains in the limbs and stiff aching joints?

Few people know the real cause of these troubles and how they lead up to awful diseases that cause thousands of deaths every year.

Those who are inclined to kidney trouble should be on the look-out for symptoms which will prove to them whether their kidneys are weak or not, and these symptoms should not be overlooked or disregarded, because serious and incurable forms of kidney and bladder disorder start with very slight symptoms, and gradually get worse. How are you to recognise kidney and bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the question, "Have I any of the following symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body? Have I constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the body, and it is through them that the impurities from the blood pass out of the system. If the kidneys are out of order, these impurities, which take the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, are held up in the body, causing those rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles and stabbing pains in the back. Other ways in which kidney trouble shows itself are headaches, nervous debility, swollen feet, bad breath, constipation, and weakness of the bladder. You cannot have good health and spirits while this poison is in your system. Bright's Disease is one of the deadliest of modern complaints, and if you neglect any kind of kidney or bladder weakness, you are running a serious risk. It is dangerous to delay. It is no longer necessary to suffer. Here is the story of a man who was cured completely of kidney trouble.

Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, (from Photo).

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side, Tredegar, says:—"For four or five years I was eaten up with rheumatism. My arms and legs swelled so badly that I had to hobble out on crutches. Sometime I had to crawl up and down the stairs on hands and knees, the pain was so terrible. After I had tried many doctors and advertised remedies, without success, I was advised to try De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I was surprised and delighted at the relief I obtained after the first dose. I continued with them, and got rapidly better, and could soon get about without crutches. I have been able to walk and work in comfort ever since that time, and I feel I owe a complete and wonderful cure to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys, instead of merely regulating the bowels, as most so-called "Kidney Pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy. They are so finely compounded that they pass from the stomach straight into the kidneys and into the bladder. This is positively proved to you when you see that blue-coloured urine. There cannot be any doubt—this very fact alone proves that De Witt's Pills have been just where you require them to go, the kidneys and the bladder. You see it for yourself.

If your kidneys are healthy you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's disease that causes so many death every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease and promote normal good health and outlook.

Within 24 hours they are absolutely guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. They hardly ever fail to effect a permanent cure.

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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NANKING AND CHEKIANG ROADS

American Army Broke Back Of German Host, Pershing Says

(Continued from Page 15)

the Marne "as a defensive flank and the advance was directed toward Paris."

GRAVE SITUATION RECALLED

"The gravity of the situation," the report says, led to the famous orders for holding up all supply and troop shipments except "infantry and machine gun units." General Foch, who was now made generalissimo, estimated that 100 American divisions would be necessary for Allied victory.

General Pershing at this time was recommending that his troops be used to smash the Marne pocket into which the Germans had thrust themselves. He says:

"The Marne salient was inherently weak and offered an opportunity for a counter offensive that was obvious. If successful, such an operation would afford immediate relief to the Allied defense, would remove the threat against Paris and free the Paris-Nancy railroad. But, more important than all else, it would restore the morale of the Allies and remove the profound depression and fear then existing. Up to this time our units had been put in here and there at critical points as emergency troops to stop the terrific German advance. In every trial, whether on the defensive or offensive, they had proved themselves equal to any troops in Europe. As early as June 23 and again on July 10, at Bombon, I had very strongly urged that our best divisions be concentrated under American command if possible, for use as a striking force against the Marne salient. Although the prevailing view among the Allies was that American units were suitable only for the defensive, and that at all events they could be used to better advantage under Allied command, the suggestion was accepted in principle, and my estimate of their offensive fighting qualities was soon put to the test."

U. S. TROOPS GAIN GLORY

Although his suggestion was not accepted, American forces found glory in the action which was undertaken. At Chateau-Thierry, when the Germans first advanced, the 3d. Division commander reported:

"Although the rush of the German troops overwhelmed some of the frontline positions, causing the infantry and machine-gun companies to suffer in some cases a 50 percent loss, no German soldier crossed the road from Fossoy to Crezancy, except as a prisoner of war, and by noon of the following day (July 16) there were no Germans in the foreground of the 3d. Division sector except the dead.

"On this occasion," General Pershing added, "a single regiment of the 3d Division wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front, while on either flank the Germans who had gained a footing pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counter-attacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

"Due to the magnificent dash and power displayed here and on the field of Soissons by our 1st and 2d divisions, the tide of war was definitely turned in favor of the Allies. . . .

"The force of American arms had been brought to bear in time to enable the last offensive of the enemy to be the last offensive of enemy to be the crushed."

Organisation of the First American Army and preparations for its maiden effort—the elimination of the St. Mihiel salient—was now taken up. Again it was proposed that American troops reinforce the French for the operation, but Pershing again objected. He explains:

"The plan suggested for the American participation in these operations was not acceptable to me because it would require the immediate separation of the recently formed First American Army into several groups, mainly to assist French armies. This was directly contrary to the principle of forming a distinct American army, for which my contention had been insistent. An enormous amount of preparation had already been made in construction of roads, railroads, regulating stations and other installations looking to the use and supply of our armies on a particular front. The inherent disinclination of our troops to serve under Allied commanders would have grown and American morale would have suffered. My position was stated quite clearly that the strategical employment of the First Army as a unit would be undertaken where desired, but its disruption to carry out these proposals would not be entertained.

"A further conference at Marshal Foch's headquarters was held on September 2, at which General Petain was present. After discussion the question of employing the American army as a unit was conceded. All the Allied armies were to be employed in a converging action. The British armies, supported by the left of the French armies, were to pursue the attack in the direction of Cambrai; the center of the French armies, west of Rheims, would continue the actions, already begun, to drive the enemy beyond the Aisne, and the American army, supported by the right of the French armies, would direct its attack on Sedan and Mezieres.

VICTORY IN 1918 UNFORESEEN

"It should be recorded that although this general offensive was fully outlined at the conference, no one present expressed the opinion that the final victory could be won in 1918. In fact, it was believed by the French high command that the Meuse-Argonne attack could not be pushed much beyond Montfaucon before the arrival of winter would force a cessation of operations.

"The choice between the two sectors, that east of the Aisne, including the Argonne Forest, or the Champagne sector, was left to me. In my opinion no other Allied troops had the morale or the offensive spirit to overcome successfully the difficulties to be met in the Meuse-Argonne sector, and our plans and installations had been prepared for an expansion of operations in that direction.

"The salient had been held by the Germans since September, 1914. It covered the most sensitive section of the enemy's position on the Western front, namely —the Mezieres-Sedan-Metz railroad and the Briey iron basin; it threatened the entire region between Verdun and Nancy and interrupted the main rail line from Paris to the east. Its primary strength lay in the natural defensive features of the terrain itself. The western face of the salient extended along the rugged, heavily wooded eastern heights of the Meuse; the southern face followed the heights of the Meuse for eight kilometers to the east and then crossed the plain of the Woevre, including within the German lines the detached heights of Loupmont and Montesec, which dominated the plain and afforded the enemy unusual facilities for observation. The enemy had reinforced the positions by every artificial means during a period of four years."

ENEMY OVERWHELMED

"The operation was carried out with entire precision," the general continues. "The rapidity of our advance overwhelmed the enemy, who apparently had started to withdraw some of his elements from the tip of the salient. We captured 16,000 prisoners, 443 guns and large stores.

"The material results of the victory achieved were very important. An American army was an accomplished fact and the enemy had felt its power. No form of propaganda could overcome the depressing effect on the morale of the enemy of this demonstration of our ability to organise a large American force and drive it successfully through his defenses. It gave our troops implicit confidence in their superiority and raised their morale to the highest pitch. For the first time wire entanglements ceased to be regarded as impassable barriers, and open warfare training, which had been so urgently insisted upon, proved to be the correct doctrine. Our divisions concluded the attack with such small losses and in such high spirits that without the usual rest they were immediately available for employment in heavy fighting in a new theater of operations. The strength of the First Army in this battle totaled approximately 600,000 men, of whom about 70,000 were French."

Without pausing to recuperate the now veteran divisions, Pershing swung them to the east and prepared for the Meuse-Argonne drive, the strategic importance of which he believed to be "second to none on the Western front," for "should this system [of supply through Sedan-Mezieres] be cut before the enemy could withdraw his forces through the narrow neck between Mezieres and the Dutch frontier, the ruin of his armies in France and Belgium would be complete."

ELABORATELY FORTIFIED

The entire frontal zone was "elaborately fortified," consisting of practically a continuous series of positions twenty kilometers or more in depth and strengthened, moreover, by the natural features of the terrain. The story of the hand-to-hand struggle which ensued is told dispassionately by the report, which says "continuous fighting was maintained along the entire battle front," with "the enemy contesting every foot of our front," but by the end of October "the enemy's elaborately prepared positions, including the Hindenburg Line, in our front had been broken; the almost impassable Argonne Forest was in our hands; an advance of twenty-one kilometers had been effected, 18,600 prisoners, 370 cannon, 1,000 machine guns and a mass of material captured; and the great railway artery through Carignan to Sedan was now seriously threatened."

With the enemy gradually breaking before him, Pershing found that his own reserves were beginning to show the effects of the terrific attrition. After a careful review of the situation the report recites that the decision to "continue the attack" was reached on the theory that the enemy divisions were suffering even more.

"Once a German division was engaged in the fight it was practically impossible to effect its relief," the general says.

BATTER WAY TO SEDAN

From November 1 to 6 three American army corps battered their way to Sedan, and, to quote the official record:

"By the 7th the right of the 3d Corps had exploited its river crossing to a distance of ten kilometers east of the Meuse, completely ejecting the enemy from the wooded heights and driving him out into the swampy plain of the Woevre; the 5th and 1st corps had reached the line of the Meuse River along their respective fronts, and the left of the latter corps held the heights dominating Sedan, the strategical goal of the Meuse-Argonne operation, forty-one kilometers from our point of departure on November 1. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications. Recognising that nothing but a cessation of hostilities could save his armies from complete disaster, he appealed for an immediate armistice on November 6.

"Meanwhile, general plans had been prepared for the further employment of American forces in an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle, to be directed toward Longwy by the 1st Army, while the 2d Army was to assume the offensive toward the Briey Iron Basin. Orders directing the preparatory local operations involved in this enterprise were issued on November 5.

"Between the 7th and 10th of November the 3d Corps continued its advance eastward to Remoiville, while the 17th French Corps, on its right, with the 79th, 26th and 81st American divisions and two French divisions, drove the enemy from his final foothold on the heights east of the Meuse. At 9 p.m. on November 9 appropriate orders were sent to the 1st and 2d armies in accordance with the following telegram from Marshal Foch to the commander of each of the Allied armies:

"'The enemy, disorganised by our repeated attacks, retreats along the entire front.

"'It is important to co-ordinate and expedite our movements.

"'I appeal to the energy and initiative of the commanders-in-chief and of their armies to make decisive the results obtained.'

"In consequence of the foregoing instructions, our 2d Army pressed the enemy along its entire front. On the night of the 10-11th and the morning of the 11th the 5th Corps, in the 1st Army, forced a crossing of the Meuse east of Belmont and gained the commanding heights within the re-entrant of the river, thus completing our control of the Meuse River line. At 6 a.m. on the 11th notification was received from Marshal Foch's headquarters that the armistice had been signed and that hostilities would cease at 11 a.m. Preparatory measures had already been taken to insure the prompt transmission to the troops of the announcement of an armistice."

Under the headings of ordnance, aviation and tanks, General Pershing gives some first-hand information of the actual equipment of the army with those much discussed implements and shows the extent to which America was compelled to rely on the Allies.

FEW AUXILIARIES ON HAND

He says:

"Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. The task of the Ordnance Department in supplying artillery was especially difficult. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible we accepted the offer of the French government to supply us with the artillery equipment of 75s, 155 mm. howitzers and 155 G. P. F. guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course was fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of American manufacturers of the calibers mentioned on our front at the date of the armistice. The only guns of these types produced at home which reached France before the cessation of hostilities were 109 75mm. guns. In addition twenty-four 8-inch howitzers from the United States reached our front and were in use when the armistice was signed. Eight 14-inch naval guns of American manufacture were set up on railroad mounts, and most of these were successfully employed on the Meuse-Argonne front under the efficient direction of Admiral Plunkett of the navy.

"In aviation we were entirely dependent upon our allies, and here again the French government came to our aid until our own program could be set under way. From time to time we obtained from the French such planes for training personnel as they could provide. Without going into a complete discussion of aviation material it will be sufficient to state that it was with great difficulty that we obtained equipment even for training. As for up-to-date combat planes the development at home was slow, and we had to rely upon the French, who provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation and bombing machines. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we received 1,379 planes of the De Haviland type. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918. As to our aviators, many of whom trained with our Allies, it can be said that they had no superiors in daring and in fighting ability. During the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne our aviators excelled all others. They have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our army."

Merging Of Railways In America Urged

New York, January 10.—Director General Hines of the railroad administration, in addressing the New York bar association here, urged the compulsory consolidation of the railroad lines of the country.

The association has published a report expressing fears for personal liberties when constitutional protection is lightly set aside simply because it seems "convenient to a single-track mind." The report also protests against wartime encroachments on rights guaranteed by the constitution.

BRITAIN GAINS BY DROP IN EXCHANGE

Government Economists Say European Buyers Will Transfer To English Markets

OFFSETS STERLING DECLINE

Washington Diplomats Are Concerned But Look For Improvement Soon

Washington, Dec. 13.—Government economists believe that the unparalleled decline in the pound sterling and other European exchanges in the New York market will have compensations for England, offsetting to a considerable extent the disadvantages to Britain occasioned in the United States.

An immediate depression in European trade with the United States is looked for, as it is believed that practically all European countries which have suffered from adverse exchange conditions will turn to England for their necessary supplies. The fall of the pound sterling, also, it was said, will serve to effect a closer economic union of England with the Dominions and self-governing colonies.

At the same time, South American countries, it was said, are seeing the necessity of putting the American dollar in the place of the pound sterling, which will greatly enhance American commercial advantages in the southern continent.

Members of the diplomatic missions and representatives of the various foreign Governments here are watching with close interest all developments which may affect in one way or another the international exchange rate. It is doubtful if there is any other question at the present moment which is giving them more concern. While many of the foreign countries are not concerned to the same extent as Great Britain, France, and Italy, nevertheless nearly all of them are feeling to some degree the depreciation which is taking place in the English pound, the French franc, and the Italian lire.

Confidence is expressed in many quarters that the situation will begin to right itself in the near future and that the downward trend cannot in the nature of affairs continue much longer. It is pointed out that restoration of confidence is one of the big factors in bringing about an improvement in the situation.

American Government officials feel that it is now largely a matter for private interests to work out. While the Government will do all in its power to back up and encourage every effort in this direction, it feels that there is no official action which can be taken at the present time to help relieve the tangled situation.

Ratification by the United States of the Peace Treaty would probably be the biggest factor now, it is stated, to help restore the shattered confidence of the financial world. On this account the foreign representatives are keeping a close eye on the personal conferences which are going on among the members of the Senate, looking to a compromise which will permit a final ratification of the treaty. It is felt that the effect of this action would be almost immediate in helping to check any further depreciation of foreign exchange rates.

A most important factor, however, in the whole situation, it is pointed out, is the speed with which the European nations get back to big production. The reason why the Belgian exchange rate today is so high, it is said, is because work in many industries there has been going on and has been progressing almost since the day of the armistice. Many of the industries of Belgium today are running at anywhere from 70 to 90 percent of a normal output. This means that the trade balance has been getting speedily on the right side of the ledger. The more rapidly, therefore, Great Britain and France can reach a point where their exports will balance their imports, the sooner will their exchange rates adjust themselves.

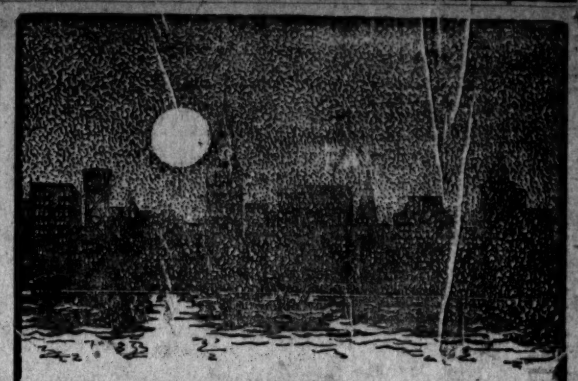
A prominent British official is reported to have been authority for the statement that in the case of Great Britain this time has almost been reached. There are certain other factors, however, which enter into the situation and affect the question of restoration of exchange rates. To what extent some of these factors are responsible for the present depreciation it is practically impossible to say, according to officials, and it is also pointed out that changes may be brought about almost any day which will be for the better.

DUTCH LOANS TO GERMANY

Financiers Glad America Leaves the Field Free for Them

The Hague, Dec. 13.—Arrangements for another credit for Germany amounting to 60,000,000 guilders has just been completed, and still another and much larger transaction is being negotiated.

In financial circles here these transactions are looked upon as excellent business affairs for Holland, which is delighted that America has left this field of financial activity entirely open for the Netherlands so far.



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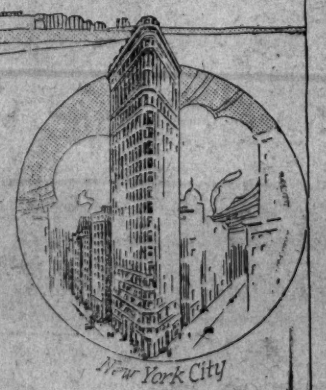

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GIVEN THE SPEED, TIME IS NAUGHT

If Man Moved With Velocity Of Light He Would Remain Unchanged

THEORY OF RELATIVITY

It Makes Simultaneity Of Two Widely Separated Events Impossible

By R. D. Carmichel

(The writer of this article is the author of the first book on the theory of relativity published in the English language. It was issued by Wiley & Son of New York in 1913.)

It is reported that astronomers and physicists of England are just now greatly interested in what seems to many to be a demonstration of the new principle of relativity, which has been a subject of hot debate among scientists for the last few years. It is reported that Sir J. J. Thomson, the President, of the Royal Society, has pronounced the recent astronomical discoveries the greatest since the time of Newton, so far as the theory of gravitation is concerned.

Many remarkable things have been said about the new theory, some of them true and some of them false; but none, either true or false, has been more remarkable than some things said by Dr. Albert Einstein, the discoverer of the principle. His words may be quoted:

"Give the watch a very large velocity (approximately the velocity of light) so that it travels with uniform speed; after it has gone a along distance give it an impulse in the opposite direction so that it returns to its starting point. We then observe that the hand of this watch during its entire journey to and fro has remained practically at a standstill, while the hand of an exactly similar watch which did not move with respect to the co-ordinate system (the sun or earth) has changed its position considerably

TIME ELIMINATED

"We must add: what is true for our watch with respect to time must also be true of any other inclosed physical system, whatever its nature, because in all our thinking the watch was introduced simply as a representative of all physical actions or occurrences. Thus, for example, we could substitute for the watch a living organism inclosed in a box. Were it hurled through space like the watch, it would be possible for the organism, after a flight of whatever distance, to return to its starting point practically unchanged, while an exactly similar organism which remained motionless at the starting point might have given place to new generations. For the organism in motion time was but a moment, if its speed approached the velocity of light. This is a necessary consequence of our fundamental assumptions, and one which experience imposes on us."

As long as this remains an unproved theory we may refuse to become excited about it, even though it should imply that if you were able to move fast enough for one thousand years of our usual time and then return to earth you would come back in much your present state to witness the state of things here as they will be a thousand years hence. You will perceive how this theory teaches that time is not an independent thing, set off from everything else, but that it is intimately bound up with motion and space. According to this theory, one cannot say accurately when a thing happened without telling also where, nor where a thing happened without telling also when.

RELATIVITY EXPLAINS IT

Now it is reported that certain astronomical observations have been made which agree strangely with this topsyturvy theory of relativity. An examination of photographic plates taken during the solar eclipse of last May shows a deflection of the rays of light from the stars in their passage past the sun of 1.7 seconds of arc, just the amount predicted by Einstein's theory of relativity There does not seem to be any other satisfactory explanation except that afforded by the theory of relativity, say the scientists who have been quoted on the matter It is true that some other hypotheses have been proposed, but none has yet met with acceptance

We may give a brief account of this very simple experimen which is exciting so much interest If the rays of light from the stars are bent out of their straight path by the gravitational field of the sun, this fact cannot be observed except at the time of a total eclipse of the sun, owing to the interference of the sun's light with observation. But, during a total eclipse of the sun, the positions of stars can be photographed and the results can be compared with the positions at other times when the same stars are not nearly on a line with us and the sun. If the sun changes the direction of the ray of light that fact can be detected. Now it turns out, as a matter of fact, that the recent observations and computations have agreed remarkably closely with the predicted result obtained by use of the theory of relativity. This gives the theory the strongest support which it has yet received.

WHAT IS THIS THEORY

What is this strange theory, in which time is called upon to give up its independent position and to become something like a fourth dimension of space in addition to the three of length, breadth, and height to which we are accustomed? To expound the whole theory would be difficult; but it is not hard to state what the underlying ideas are. The fundamental basis of the theory may be set forth in a few statements each of which is a generalisation from experiment. In so far as these statements are generalisations they are of course improved experimentally. But they are nevertheless supposed to be the natural teaching of experiment, and as such are to be accepted with a good degree of confidence unless it can be shown that they are in contradiction to other known experimental facts.

The first of these statements gives expression to a law which is suggested by a famous experiment first performed by Michelson and Morley, the object of which was to try out a certain theory concerning the ether by ascertaining whether a result predicted by it would be found by actual test.

For a long time it had been supposed that the known facts about light, electricity, and magnetism required for their explanation the theory that the ether of space is stationary Such a conclusion led to the belief that the velocity of the earth through the ether could be detected by optical experiments This was put to a crucial test and no such motion could be detected Other experiments also looking in the same direction were tried all of them unsuccessful. The constant failure to detect the motion of the earth led finally to the formulation of a certain principle which we may call the first principle of the theory of velocity. It may be stated as follows: The uniform translatory motion of any system cannot be detected by an observer traveling with the system and making observations on it alone.

LIGHT AND MOTION

With this was put a second principle which had generally been accepted, namely: The velocity of light in free space is independent of the velocity of the source of the light.

It we take these two principles in connection with certain laws universally accepted in classical science it may be shown that the velocity of light in free space is independent of the direction of his motion it is hard to see how it can depend on his motion at all, and in the theory of relativity it is supposed that the measured velocity of light in free space is independent of the motion of the observer. Then it follows that it is also independent of the relative velocity of the source of light and the observer.

What we have named so far is the basis of the simpler aspects of the theory of relativity, as they are treated for instance in my book on the subject. Some modifications have been made to take care of the problem of gravitation, but we will, perhaps, convey a clearer impression of the subject if we leave this out of account. In its simple aspects, then, the theory of relativity consists of those conclusions which can be derived by mathematical reasoning from the principles just enunciated, in conjunction with certain principles which are universally accepted in science today. If one accepts the basic principles, he will be compelled to accept the conclusions which follow from them.

CONFOUNDED AT RESULTS

When these principles are stated as above they look innocent enough, and one cannot at first see how anything can be covered up in them of a very surprising nature. But when one proceeds to derive mathematically their consequences he is astonished and confounded at the results which emerge. This we have already seen in the passage quoted from Dr. Einstein. But we must also see it somewhat more clearly. We shall find it leads to a world confused with a certain topsy-turviness; but if those English scientists are right in feeling that the theory is strongly supported we may be forced to conclude after all that our world is in just such a topsy-turvy condition, and that we must learn the theory of relativity in order to understand it.

Perhaps the first striking result to emerge is that concerning length. If a rod, for instance, moved in the direction of its length it is shortened by the act of moving and by an amount depending on the velocity of the rod. If, for example, it should move three-fifths as fast as light travels it would become just four-fifths as long. If it should move twelve-thirteenths as fast as light travels it would become just five-thirteenths as long as when it was at rest, or less than half as long. If its velocity is very small compared to the velocity of light, as is the case with all familar phenomena, the shrinkage would be imperceptible from any point of view.

LENGTH ALWAYS CHANGES

Now, if this moving rod were turned so as to be at right angles to its direction of motion the theory requires that it should recover its length when at rest. We have, then, this strange result: that if the rod while it moves with high velocity also rotates at any convenient speed its length is constantly changing, so that it depends not only on its motion, but also on the direction in which it points.

That two observers in relative motion are in hopeless disagreement as to the measurement of length is a conclusion which is probably sufficiently disconcerting to most of us. But it is an ever greater shock to our intuitional feelings to conclude, as we are forced to do if we accept the theory of relativity, that there is a like ineradicable difference in the measurement of time. It is this which gives rise to the fact that one could slow down for himself the movement of time if by any means he could be translated through space at a sufficiently rapid velocity.

A simpler and more deeply lying question is also brought to view by the relativity theory. It is this: What shall we mean by saying that two events at different places happen at the same time? For example, what does it mean to say that an event on the sun and one on the earth happen simultaneously?

First of all it should be noticed that we have no direct sense of what this statement should mean. I have a direct perception of the simultaneity of two events in my own consciousness. I consider them simultaneous because they are so interlocked that I cannot separate them without mutilating them.

PUZZLE OF SIMULTANEITY

If two things happen which are far removed from each other, I do not have a direct perception of both of them in such way that I perceive them as simultaneous. When should I consider such events to be simultaneous? The difficulty of this question is analysed by the theory of relativity. It appears that the notion of simultaneity is relative to the system on which it is determined. In other words, there is no such thing as the absolute simultaneity of events which happen at different places. The only meaning which simultaneity can have is that which is given to it by convention or agreement.

The many considerations which arise in this new theory suggest the desirability of even the necessity of a fresh analysis of the foundations of physical science. The present state of affairs will probably give rise to a considerable body of controversial literature in scientific circles. If the outcome of this controversy is the acceptance in the main of the theory of relativity, it will lead to a great modification of our views of the nature which surrounds us. We will be forced to analyse anew the philosophical foundations of science, and the grounds of our confidence in its conclusions will be modified by a new penetrating analysis.

It is not inconceivable that we are at the beginning of a period in which the world of scientific thought will be turned upside down by such new theories as that of relativity, and we shall have to seek anew the means to anchor our intellectual life. Such experience, though unpleasant, always leads to progress. On the other hand, it may be tha the present excitement will subside and that we shall continue to move in the channels of thought to which we are accustomed None can foretell with safety, because nobody knows.

SHIPPING BOARD PLANS NEW LINES ACROSS PACIFIC

Chairman Suggests Three Routes To Far East—Asks Bids On Ex-German Vessels

Washington, January 4—Chairman Payne of the United States shipping board has outlined tentative plans for the development of a trans-Pacific passenger service.

His plan provides for the establishment of three lines from the Pacific coast to Japan, China and the Philippines. There will be weekly sailings to Japan, China and Vladivostok, and to the Philippines, India and the Straits Settlements, sailings every three weeks.

It is states, however, that sailings cannot commence until sometime in May, as the ships to be used on these runs are not yet completed.

The United States shipping board has also called for bids on 30 ex-German liners seized when the United States entered the war. It is stipulated that none but American citizens may bid, and bidders must bind themselves to use the ships on lines to be designated by the shipping board.

SHIP OWNERS PROTEST

New York, January 4.—The American Shipowners' association, in session here yesterday, protested to Secretary of War Baker against the senate bill proposing that the war department be authorised to carry civilian passengers on transports. The association declared that such a step would menace the development of the American merchant marine.

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Super-Durable Flat Wall Finish

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Full range of artistic shades in stock.

Prices and full particulars on application to the manufacturers.

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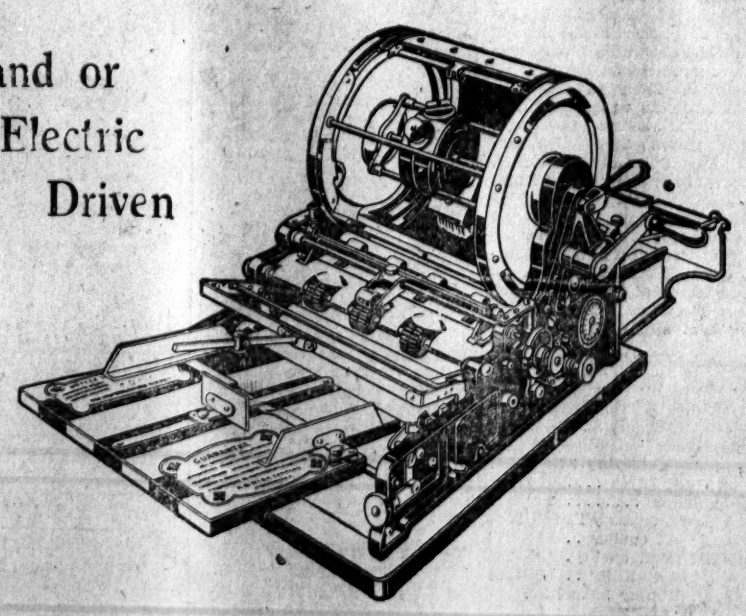

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Shanghai

The Chinese Benevolent Association
271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai China, on February 2nd 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$440 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 300 B.
North China	$160
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180
Yangtsze	$220
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$188
Hongkong Fire ..	$310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$210
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	240/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 14 B.
Oriental Cons. ...	25/-
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	$165 S.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 112 S.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 28 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 130
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 63
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 16 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 550
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 350
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 47½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 33½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$212
Green Island	$6.80 S.
Langkats	Tls. 14 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Lieweilyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ..	$80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½
Weeks	Tls. 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3¼
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1¾ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5 S.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 2¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.80 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.70 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.60 S.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 S.
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50
Tebong	Tls. 12¼ B.
Slobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 63½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 68
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 140 S.

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers

Telephone No. Central 298

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held on January 21.

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$1.12 per pound equivalent to 2s. 8½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe—$1.12 per pound equivalent to 2s. 8½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Demand is good, offered 768 tons; sold 543 tons.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, report that the auctions this week showed prices of Cents. 109½ to Cents. 112 for Pale Crepe and Cents 110 to Cents 112½ for Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being steady.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 24, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 8/1=Tls. 2.4742
@ exch. 73.4=Mex. $3.3708
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 147¼=Tls. 67.91
@ exch. 73.4=Mex. $92.52
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.1625
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 158
Copper Cash ... per tael 186.500
Native Interest ..... Tls. 05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 79⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. 5⅝%
4 m/s. 5⅝%
6 m/s. 5⅝%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 43.39
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.62

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	8/1
London	Demand	8/1¼
India	T.T.	346½
Paris	T.T.	1780
Paris	Demand	1783
New York	T.T.	147
New York	Demand	147¼
Hongkong	T.T.	60¼
Japan	T.T.	33
Batavia	T.T.	394
Singapore	T.T.	29¼

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal

London	4 m/s.	Cdts. 8/5¼
London	4 m/s.	Docy. 8/5½
London	6 m/s.	Cdts. 8/6¼
London	6 m/s.	Docy. 8/6½
Paris	4 m/s.	1900
New York	4 m/s.	Docy. 157¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Nominal Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 8/3= Sh. Tls. 24.24
G.$50 @ exch. 151= Sh. Tls. 33.11
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1810= Sh. Tls. 13.81
1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.63 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 14,000 .....=Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $0.96

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls.	2.31	@ 7/9¼	£1
,,	1	@ 1593	Fr. 17.75
,,	0.61	@ 147¼	Gold $1
,,	1	@ 38⅝	Yen 3.31
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees 6.49
,,	1	@ —	Roubles —
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 24, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Y'poo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 34.00 cash, Tls. 37.50 March Tls. 37.75 March Tls. 38.00 March
New Eng. Tls. 32.00 March
Telephone Tls. 68.00
UNOFFICIAL
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 535.00 EX-Rights March
Almas Tls. 6.00
S'hai Lands Tls. 62.00

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 24, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 27.00 January
Tls. 27.80 February
Tls. 29.20 March
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 76.00 February
Tls. 81.60 March
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 53.50 January
Tls. 56.70 February
Tls. 60.40 March
LOCAL YARN:
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 213.00 January
Tls. 213.00 February
Tls. 216.10 March
Tls. 215.50 April
Tls. 214.00 May
Tls. 214.00 June
Local Yarn For Standard
Tls. 182.50 January
Tls. 190.00 February
Tls. 193.00 March
Tls. 195.00 April
Tls. 195.00 May
Tls. 195.50 June
COTTON:
Tung Chow Cotton.
Tls. 34.00 April

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, December 17 and 18.—Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

	Singapore per lb.
SHEET	
Singapore Standard Ribbed	105½/103
Off Quality Ribbed	102½/96
Smoked Fine Plain	90½
Smoked Good Plain	89½
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain	63
Cupwashing	Nil
CREPE	
Singapore Standard First Latex	105½/101
Off Color Latex	100½/95
Good Pale Blanket	Nil
Good Brown Blanket	Nil
Fine Brown	94½/88
Good Brown	87½/80
Good Dark	81½/75
Berky	78½/66½
SCRAP	
Virgin and Pressed	66/25
Loose	Nil

Catalogued for Sale: 2,844,084 lbs. (about 1,269 tons).

Sold 1,748,748 lbs. (about 781 tons).

The local market has been very active this week on account of better news received from the consuming markets, and an all-round rise in prices has taken place since last auction.

Singapore Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet found many buyers, and, after opening at $1.00½ sold freely at $1.05, some lots realising $1.05½, and three lots in cases changing hands at $1.06, making an increase on the week of 5½ cents for this grade. F. A. Q. Sheet met with a better demand than usual, buyers being forced to pay good prices on account of the active competition.

Singapore Standard First Latex Crepe met with a keen demand at one period of the sales, and an amount of businesss was done up to $1.05, some lots realising $1.05½, showing an advance of 5½ cents on the week. There were no buyers of this grade after the auction, however, and it was difficult to put through business even as reduced prices.

The good demand for Fine Brown Crepe still continues, and a further advance of 5 cents is shown since last auction, and Lower Grades have advanced accordingly.

The market today is steady, but the tone is quieter.

Meyer and Measor.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated January 23:

There has been more life in the share market since last report and the official quotations given below do not represent all the business transacted. Early in the week Shanghai Docks were quoted freely at Tls. 114 sellers and changed hands subsequently day by day in small lots at Tls. 110. S. and H. Wharves have also changed hands at rates below that last recorded and at the present time Tls. 120 is a fair quotation. Cottons remain firm and there are cash buyers for Yangtszepoos at Tls. 33 at the close of business today. There is a demand for Rubbers though at slightly lower rates.

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 23.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, January 22 and 23:

Green Peas: Japan	165
Potato Starch	170

Le Havre, January 21 and 22:

Cotton, First quality ..	616–622
Cotton, Second quality .	615–621
Cotton, Third quality ..	605–614

Lyons, January 22 and 23:

Raw Silks:	
Cevennes	380–380
Italy	420–420
Syria	385–385
Japan	360–360
China	400–400
Canton	330–330

Shanghai Piece Goods

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. report as follows for week ending January 22:

Cotton.—A slight decline in cotton prices is to be noted this week both in England and in America. In Liverpool on the 15th inst. Spot fell to 28.05d. and Bengals went back a ha'penny to 18.50d; but Egyptian Sekellaridis has had another enormous boost up to 68d.; it was 30d. on November 1 last! The New York prices on 20th inst. were 39.75 cents for Spot, 36.40 cents for March, 34.49 for May and 33.66 cents for July. It will be noted the furthest off position is not so weak as are the March and May, and Spot cotton is actually dearer than it was last week. The latest quotation to hand from Bombay, is that of the 12th inst. when Broach was Rs. 568.

Home Market.—There is a dearth of news from the producing centers; they have plenty to occupy their attention for months to come but very little of the raw material to carry on with.

Local Market.—Very naturally there is not much new business to be seen to, but there will be a lot of clearing up done before the month is over; also much cargo on the water will be paid for in advance, the exchange settled for January in most instances, being two or three pence higher than that for subsequent months. The Chinese succeed in getting the money somehow, when it is to their advantage to do so and it is probable that for the first time in the history of the China Trade, that such a favorable condition of affairs has been experienced by the importer.

Cotton Yarn.—Indian:—400 bales have been disposed of as follows:—No. 10s. 100 bales Sorab Tls. 151.00 (ex com.) and 100 bales Svadeshi Kose (Ring) Tls. 158.50/159.00. No. 22s. 100 bales Lord Reay Tls. 203.00 and 100 bales M. Petit Tls. 203.00 for Tientsin.

Japanese.—The latest quotations from the Osaka Sampin Exchange, were:—Yen 634.00 for January, Yen 623.00 for February, Yen 618.00 for March, Yen 608.50 for April, Yen 597.10 for May and Yen 589.00 for June.

Local.—No sales. The prices for bundles in the retail shops are:—No. 14s. (lower) Tls. 175.75/190.75 and No. 16s. Tls. 182.75/236.75 (both lower and higher).

China Cotton.—The market has an easier tendency, and the quotations at the close are:—Tungchow Tls. 31.00, Taichong Tls. 29.00, 4 Chop Tls. 28.00, Best Steam Ginned Tls. 28.50, Shanghai Ordinary Tls. 28.00, Ningpo Tls. 26.50, Northern Seed $16.00 and Southern Seed $15.50.

Yarn.—There is a certain amount of demand, but at prices under those asked by importers, so that about 800 bales only of Indian Yarn, have been sold. The strikes in Bombay are continuing. No Local Spinnings have been marketed this week, to the best of our knowledge or belief.

Auctions.—For this and the two next weeks, buyers at the Auctions are privileged to defer payment and delivery until after China New Year and there being a three weeks cessation of sales after the 5th February, larger quantities were put up and knocked down with a good deal of spirit and not a little of increase in their value was added to most of the chops so treated. 53,531 pieces were catalogued, quite approaching old times' quantities once more, and with very few exceptions advances were the order of the weeks; even the much depressed Venetians were scrambled for, it is to be hoped that from now on they will be allowed to resume their rightful position in the price list of the world of piece goods. There should be no fear of starvation amongst the poor people of Shanghai for some months to come!

KODAK FILMS
Get them from us, who make a speciality of this line!
Burr 2 Broadway

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated January 23:

White Silk.—A small business has continued at advancing rates which in some instances show Tls. 40 advance. Market closes strong with still higher rates required. The further rise in exchange with franc bills at about 2,000 makes business difficult for France.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 790.

Tsatlee New Style.—Lion and Scale, Sheep and Flag 1, 2, 3, Tls. 850 av. Gold and Silver Peacock Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 870 av. M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 915 av.

Steam Filatures.—Further business is reported in New Season silk at some Tls. 50 advance.

Yellow Silk.—There has been some demand at increasing rates with Mienyangs S. T. 1 and 2, up to Tls. 490, 470.

Tussah Filature 8 coc.—A fair business has been done on basis of Tls. 550 av. for Best grades at Tls. 530 for Medium.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 23.—Exchange quotations:

London	43.39
New York	11.91
Belgium	88.75
Spain	221.50
Italy	84
Rumania	22.75
Switzerland	213.75
French War Loans:	
3 percent	58.85
4 percent 1917.....	71.35
4 percent 1918.....	71.05
5 percent	88.60

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A Life Assurance Office?

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10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hankow Market

Hankow, January 14.

FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET

A quiet week with very little business in either Bills or remittance. Taels T.T. on Shanghai, Chinese Market, gradually hardened to 96.5 as Foreign and Chinese Banks imported. Dollars remained steady at 70.3-70.5 buyers and sellers respectively. Interest 15 percent the lowest since the end of October, 1919. Changsha Exchange no quotation.

MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE

Imports, week ending December 31, 1919.

Sycee Hk. Taels. 323,160.

Silver Dollars. Hk. Tls. 52,500.

EXPORTS

The demand for the majority of produce remains good, but prices on the whole are such as to permit of very little business being done. The Antimony market is nervous and prices for Regulus have advanced considerably. Further purchases of Sesamum Seed, Hides and Wood Oil are reported.

IMPORTS

Piece Goods.—The market is practically lifeless. There is no inquiry for forward business and very little for stocks. Clearances bad.

Yarn.—The tone of the market is better, but practically no business is being done. Clearances are poor.

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TIENTSIN

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ASTOR

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Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

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FROM ship to godown, godown to ship or rail, or anywhere you please. Also in Chinese Territory where there are roads.

COST is below that of handcart or wheelbarrow.

CLOSED and open trucks, as desired can be furnished.

SAFE transit is guaranteed.

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PRICES quoted on application are inclusive of all costs, haulage, coolie labour and guaranteed safety.

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J. W. MILLER Manager

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., Guildford Street, LONDON, S.E.1.

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NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Hongkong Share Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report for week ending January 16:

Our market continues dull and lifeless, due to the approach of Chinese New Year, and the dearness of money in consequence.

Shanghai appears to be in like case, and practically no business has been done during the week under review.

Following are the chief alterations since last week:

Hongkong Banks.—Following on the declaration of a final dividend of £2.5/- and a bonus of £3. 10/- per share, have firmed up to a buying rate of $600 for cash. The London rate is quoted £128, but this quotation was dated before the news of the dividend had reached London.

Indo Chinas.—Are quoted £53 in London, with the local market dull at $210.

Hongkong Lands.—Have sellers at $119½, and bonus of $5 per share just declared.

Hongkong Docks.—Have firmed to a selling rate of $160, and Wharves are quiet at $90 with no business done.

Humphreys Estates. — Have buyers at $7½ and sellers at $8.

Steamboat Shares.—Have risen to a buying rate of $22, following on the declaration of $1 per share and bonus of 50 cents.

Shells.—Continue their rise in London, and the latest quotation from there is £12. 10/-.

Says Government Didn't Compomise In Meat Trust Case

Washington, January 13.—Attorney General Palmer, appearing before the senate agricultural committee, defends the action of the government in settling the cases against the packers Administratively. He declared that the government had not surrended any of its rights to initiate future prosecutions and hotly resented the intimations of Senator Frances, who had said that the department of justice itself might be open to the charge of failing to prosecute millionaries, while it was summarily arresting laborites in all parts of the country.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 29

For United Kingdom
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Feb. 4

For Europe, etc
Per P. and O. s.s. Sangola Jan. 27

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima M. Jan. 27

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Venezela Feb. 7

From France, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Feb. 7

Business and Official Notices (Continued from Page 24)

NOTICE

Captain W. I. Eisler,

late Marine Superintendent, Standard Oil Company of New York, announces that he has been appointed Agent and Surveyor,

AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING

and special representative of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD:

and has opened offices as a Marine and Cargo Surveyor at

No. 1A JINKEE ROAD,

Telephone Central 1886.

27564

NEW 5% FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:

(a) either in full on application at 100, or

(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:

Francs 25.00 when subscribing,
„ 25.00 on 1st April, 1920.
„ 25.00 on 16th July, 1920.
„ 26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

27427

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

27223

Shanghai Tramways

(Foreign Settlement)

During my absence on Home leave commencing 24th January, 1920, Mr. J. G. Smeaton will be Acting General Manager.

D. McCOLL,
General Manager.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.,
"TRACTION HOUSE,"
7, Soochow Road,
Shanghai, 23rd January, 1920.

LOST

An overdue Pass-Book of the Teh Yuen Bank (德源莊), Huchow, in favour of Woo Gen Kee (吳琴記丁字羔號), for a deposit of Taels 3,000, has been lost. The said Bank has been instructed by telegraph to nullify the same, I hereby declare the Pass-Book to be null and void.

WOO GEN-CHWANG.
(吳琴莊白)
Shanghai, January 24, 1920.

27585

NOTICE

On and after January 24th, 1920, Mr. H. E. Manwaring will be in full charge of our Export Department, during the absence of Mr. C. D. Komaroff.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE
FAR EASTERN DIVISION, INC.,
(Sgd.) F. G. BOULON,
Manager.

CHEQUE PROCTORS

Have you ever had a cheque raised? There is still time unless protected. Why pay a high price for a machine when you can get a REAL CHEQUE PROCTOR for Mex. $2.00 each.

Call and see them, we are sure you will want one.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL BANKS.

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LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.
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27496

HOUSE FOR RENT

Sunset Rocks, at Peitaiho. Electric Lights. Modern Plumbing.

Carl A. Felt, Peking

27573

MICA ORE

Advertiser interested in a Mica Mine in the far interior of China would like to hear from any large firm who can take regular supplies. In your reply please state clearly how you want this Mica packed and give detailed particulars re quality and the dressing in which you can buy it. This Notice is published on behalf of the owners of the Mica Mine.

In first instance apply to Box 184, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

In the United States Court for China

In re Application of NATHANIEL PFEFFER *For Change of Name*

Cause No. 848

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nathaniel Pfeffer, an American citizen, residing in China, has filed his petition in the above named court praying for authority to change the spelling of his surname to Peffer.

Any person interested may, at any time, within four weeks after the publication hereof, offer and show cause to said court why the said petition should not be granted.

JAMES, P. CONNOLLY,
Clerk.

27484

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

NEW YEAR MEETING.

21st, 23rd & 24th February, 1920.
(Saturday, Monday and Tuesday)

FOURTH DAY.

28th February, 1920. (Saturday)

ENTRIES for all Races, except those otherwise stated, close on Monday, 26th January, 1920, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

All Entries to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Kiangwan Races."

Entry Forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1920.

27512

Prof. I. K. Seto
TURKISH BATH
and Massage Establishment
Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.
No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2763

The Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Limited, Shanghai

REPORT
and
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
For year ended 31st December, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the General Managers, No. 3A Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, 5th February, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 27th January to 5th February, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers,
The Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd.

Shanghai, 21st January, 1920.

27569

In The United States Court for China

In re Estate of FREDERICK PETERSON GEORGE, Deceased.

Cause No. 913
Estate No. 319
ORDER
Filed January 17, 1920
James P. Connolly Clerk.

SYLLABUS

Nuncupative Wills are permissible in this jurisdiction by none other than soldiers in service and mariners at sea.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The following instrument is offered for probate in this proceeding:

"Siangyang, Hupeh, China
January 6, 1920.

Last words of Frederick Peterson George pertaining to the disposal of his property.

The undersigned, Odd Eckfelt, was present at the death bed of Frederick Peterson George who died at 2:15 a.m. on October 25, 1919 in the Bethesda Union Hospital at Siangyang, Hupeh, China.

About two hours before the death of the said Frederick Peterson George, he, being fully conscious and of sound mind, made the following statement: 'All my books and other effects are to be sold and the proceeds given to the mission.'

No further or subsequent statement was made by the said Frederick Peterson George regarding his property.

In addition to the undersigned, Odd Eckfelt, the following persons were present at the time the above mentioned statement was made by the said Frederick Peterson George: Miss Ellen Ackerson of Siangyang, Hupeh, China, and Mr. Albert Anderson of Fancheng, Hupeh, China.

Signed: ODD ECKFELT, M.D.
Physician in charge
ELLEN ACKERSON."

Unwritten, or nuncupative, wills, like most features of our testamentary law, are of Roman origin, and were restricted to soldiers in service (1) an instance of Rome's partiality for the military arm. Modern statutes (2) have added another class—"mariners at sea"—and such is the law of this jurisdiction. (3) But the privilege is confined to these two classes; the wills of all others must be in writing and either subscribed or written by the testator. (4).

The deceased was a missionary and did not belong to either of the two classes above mentioned. Whatever he might have said orally, therefore, as to the disposition of his property was wholly ineffective in law. The case affords but another instance of the unfortunate consequences of postponing the preparation of a will until it is too late to make one.

Let the application for probate be denied and the proceeding continue as one for administration only.

By The Court,
CHARLES S. LOBINGIER.
Judge.

(1) Justinian's Institutes, lib. II. tit. XI.
"The only person who, in Roman law, can make a valid will without any formality whatever is a soldier on active service (testamentum militis)." Shom, Roman Law (3d ed.) 548.
(2) Cyc. XL. 1134 note 60.
(3) Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 1634; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, sec. 147.
(4) Act of Congress of March 3, 1901 31 U. S. Stats. at Large. Ch. 854, sec. 1626; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, secs. 138, 166.

27514

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)

Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.

27310

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O. B.

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A Real Beer
Brewed to suit the taste of the most exacting

BOTELHO BROS.
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27459

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DR. K. HONMA
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Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
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Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
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Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
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KINGMAN & BROS.

How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filing with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

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CHEN CHAN TAI & CO.

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of production—sable, grape-sable, ermine, otter, beaver, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, mink, raccoon, skunk, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox-skins, etc., all of superlative quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goat-skin rugs in largest sizes. Our skins are *superior* and *moderate in price.*

No. C133 Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2933

26994

KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of the General Managers, 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 29th day of January, 1920, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of January 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, namely:

RESOLUTION 1

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of sub-article 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word "Auditor."

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following sub-article be inserted after sub-article 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act."

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following sub-article be substituted for sub-article 5 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

"(6) The remuneration of the auditor (s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Consulting Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first sub-article of Article XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and that in lieu thereof the following sub-articles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing sub-article hearin) and shall possess the requisite share qualification, namely at least seven thousand five hundred (7,500) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors, shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business, as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six months notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by Shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That sub-article No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That sub-articles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

By order of the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 14th January, 1920.

27450

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4008.

H. C. WANG

General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER

Eye Specialist

Consulting Hours
10 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

When you go for a walk in the country round Shanghai

just picture to yourself what that countryside will look like in a few years from now.

Where there are now green fields and trees will be streets and shops, mills and factories, and all the activities of an ever-growing city.

WHY NOT TURN THIS FACT TO YOUR ADVANTAGE?

If you would like to learn about the price of land NOW, and wha your profits are likely to be if you buy some as an investment call at our office.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD. REAL ESTATE — ARCHITECTS — INSURANCE
Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

(D)

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Poudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Phom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knaben."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital .. $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,985.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depcsitor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 891,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mie, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
222 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	San Pedro de Macoris
India	Sanchez
Bombay	Santiago
Calcutta	Puerto Plata
Rangoon	
Japan	Panama
Yokohama	Panama
Kobe	Colon
Java	
Batavia	
Soerabaya	

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
	Maracaibo
Belgium	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juan
Pernambuco	Colombia
Porto Alegre	Medellin
Rio de Janeiro	Russia
Santos	Moscow
Sao Paulo	Petrograd
Chile	Trinidad
Santiago	Port of Spain
Valparaiso	

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$	20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. Zer, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoh
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.
Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. HEATH Manager.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1323

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up) $1,000,000.00
Deposits $5,248,000.00
Reserves ..... $ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.

Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
B N B	Jan. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
W. T. W.		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
1 C.	Jan. 22		Am. gun-boat
9 P.	Jan. 10	Saga	Am. gun-boat
O N.W.	Jan. 12	Scarab	Br. gun-boat
W. T. W.		Shipe	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Aug. 18	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 20, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	„	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	„	40-45
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	20-25
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Duck	„	25-30
Geese	„	70-1.00
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-30
Bananas	„	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	12-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.80-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.60
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

		Yen
Capital	Subscribed	100,000,000
„	Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund		Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dalny	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

D'ANNUNZIO AND IRISH GRIEVANCES

Poet Says That He Will 'Carry The Torch' To 'Unhappy Egypt' As Well

DISTRUSTS FIUME OFFERS

Demands Pledge Of A Soldier Instead Of Nitti's—Rhapsodies On Flight To U. S.

Fiume, December 8 (Associated Press).—Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio today reiterated his intention of holding Fiume until all that he and his legionaries had set out to accomplish had been realised. "We are not going to leave Fiume until assured that the purpose for which we came here is attained," he said.

"If we come to an agreement with the Government," d'Annunzio continued, "I will not leave, nor will my legionaries, who have sworn to follow me even to death itself, until I receive concrete guarantees of the good faith of the Government. The word of Premier Nitti will avail me nothing, for Nitti is here today, but may be gone tomorrow. I then would have been tricked if his successor should disavow Nitti's word. I must get the word of an emissary of the King, such as the head of the army—I must have the word of honor of some permanently appointed General. General Badoglio (Chief of Staff to General Diaz, the Italian Commander in Chief), is the man who could give me such assurances. He is the man who is at the head of the army, who is a royal representative, who could stand by his word until our object is fulfilled.

"I have organised my flight to Japan, but cannot leave until our Fiume is part of us. My men have stations all along the route I have chosen, and they have been received with great enthusiasm by the officials at these points. They are prepared for me with mechanics, airplane parts and other necessaries, but I am delayed by the call of Italian Fiume.

"I have studied my flight to America from Tokio. I am going to cross the Pacific, bridging the islands by wings. I long to see your western beauty looming up on my horizon as eastward I come. I love the people of America. Their ideals would win the heart of a poet.

"The spark of protest against oppression has been kindled here by me and my legionaries. We will carry the torch and spread the flame throughout the world where oppression exists, whether it be the gallant Emerald Isle, Belgium, or unhappy Egypt. I am not a soldier by choice, but through a yearning to right wrong.

"When the war came I went unasked into the fight, not fearing to risk my life in a cause I deemed would bring the world nearer my ideal—nearer a liberated world. Fiume is with me until Fiume is united to its mother country, until our brothers are redeemed.

"The Italian Government has proposed to us a modus vivendi which suggests the occupation of Fiume by regular troops. It asks us to renounce our claims to Italian control of the railroad from Fiume to San Pietro, but this is the very artery out of Fiume. We cannot give up our claim to this railroad. We must preserve our position leading into the hinterland. We cannot forego any of the proposals we have made heretofore for a settlement of the Fiume question. Italy's position in the Adriatic must be made secure.

"No matter what step the Government may take to get us out of Fiume, we will resist until death. They may starve us bodily, but our spirit will be alive and aflame with the will to do or die."

Paris, December 11.—French troops have clashed with d'Annunzio's volunteers at Fiume and many were killed and wounded on both sides, according to a Geneva despatch printed by Le Petit Parisien, with reservations. It is said that the d'Annunzian troops had pillaged French depots at Fiume.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. Rowsden.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow: Mr. P. Sovogol.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping from Chinwangtao: Mr. and Mrs. F. Hussey Freke and family.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Hongkong: Mr. G. T. and Mrs. Edkins and infant, Mrs. E. J. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hekking, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Low, Mrs. MC. De C. Marques, Miss L. Marques, Mrs. Garton Stone, Mr. and Mrs. M. Reid, Mrs. E. F. Shortt, Mr. and Mrs. Wang Lu-yu, Mrs. R. B. Mauchan, Mrs F. Marques, Mstr. A. Marques, Miss M. M. Murphy, Mrs. E. A. Plath, The Hon. C. T. Wong, Mrs. Wang, Messrs. H. C. Allen, E. F. Bowden, Chien Wang-chick, Chan Hoo, L. E. Dezou, J. J. Kino, Kam Yuk, Ch. Loy, Lo Monkoon, E. D. Mather, J. C. Milne, J. H. Moore, P. L. D. Plath, B. Teodoro, T. K. Sah, J. J. Strahle, Yue Sengwell, Zee Choon Sz, E. P. Boode, W. A. Swift, Chan Tailung, Cheok Seng, J. C. Denham, G. Gensburger, R. J. Hughes, R. C. Jenson, Kam Yok-kai, Kan Chuen, Lo Mon Chung, F. L. Low, W. T. Longwell, E. W. Mills, W. G. Pirre, D. E. Rebok, Ting Chi Lung, T. P. Lai, A. D. Shortt, Van Pao Woo; through passengers for Nagasaki: Mr. W. D. Wentworth; for Kebe: Messrs. D. Poli, S. Yasuda; for Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Payne, Miss H. Payne, Mrs. W. L. Hess, Messrs. R. Allison, R. B. Clark, R. Suzuki; for Vancouver: Capt. R. M. Allan, Capt. H. A. Lane, Capt. P. D. Green, Capt. G. B. McTavish, M.C., Capt. H. A. Purcell, Major A. J. Stephens, Lt. A. D. Kliene, 2/Lt. A. F. Stephens, Lt. A. M. Woodgate, Lt. E. C. Cockrill, 2/Lt. J. F. Newton, Lt. E. A. Sanders, 2/Lt. H. F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Besson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Black, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Black Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Van der Myll Dekker, Mr. and Mrs. L. Engel, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fox, Mrs. C. Grey, Dr. T. Hsieh, Miss G. Hume, Mrs. Ip Chu-pick, Mrs. Jeung Shee, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. W. Kern, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. D. and Master Marshall, Mrs. A. N. and Miss D. McEwan, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Paige, Miss M. Bernuth, Lieut. J. C. Sullivan, Mrs. Yee Ong-shee, Lieut. Vern E. Young, Messrs. F. W. Ashurst, R. J. Birbeck, W. Biglow, Chin Sam, Chan Pongcheng, Chan Gee, T. G. Chrestie, A. M. Christiansen, D. E. Chappleman, R. W. T. Christmas, Cheng Tien-tau, J. D. Danby, R. Davie, J. B. Gibbons, P. S. Grawell, L. Glass, Hin Lun-yung, F. C. Hogg, J. E. Harris Jr., P. I. Kearny, J. T. Riad, F. R. Kelley, A. Leach Li Jack, F. J. Manglos, R. McKween, A. F. Mathesius, J. V. Massios, Ng Chan-yat, Chan Yuen, Peter Hing, Chu Yu-mai, A. Peterson, H. C. Sandford, M. L. Stadermann, H. A. Taylor, E. Thomas, A. Trail, Wong Wah-tung, A. F. Wells, J. Winburn, H. A. Melasky, L. K. Young, E. A. Zobel, J. R. Zobel, J. Schwartz, A. R. Zobel.

Passengers Departured

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. A. M. Wilkie, Capt. Dewar.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyand for Chinkiang: Mr. A. J. Payne.

Per C.N. s.s. Yunnan for Chefoo: Misses G. Taylor, Isabel, Mr. McCarthy.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Hongkong: Mr. Holroyd, 5 Officers and 10 N. C. Officers.

Per C.M. s.s. Kwangtah for Hongkong: Messrs. Ching Taochai, A. O. Ben, A. N. Yang, Chun, Ponsford, Milward, Mrs. Tapair and 2 children.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia for Vancouver and ports: Misses E. G. L. Abercrombie, C. Caris, G. Coppock, M. K. Howell, M.A., Hood, M. R. Jennings, S. H. Most, N. G. Prescott, J. Ramsay, C.D. Deeves, B. L. Riechers, J. M. Rendall, L. C. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. E. Almberg, Mrs. L. Ashton, Mrs. E. Beeks, Mrs. J. M. Bowers, Major M. W. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cooke, Mrs. H. Cummings, Mrs. E. E. Clark and children, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dunster, Mrs. C. B. Gee, Mrs. E. M. and Mstr. G. C. Gillison, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hosken, Mrs. Wm. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Hultman, Rev. W. F. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Kennedy, Misses E. and P. Kennedy, Mstrs. E. and F. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Komaroff, Miss A. and Mstr. L. Komaroff, Mrs. Wm. A. Marshall Sr., Mrs. Wm. A. Marshall Jr., Miss E. and Mstr. M. Marshall, Mrs. S. H. Marshall, Mrs. A. W. Munton and children, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Piastro and infant, Mrs. A. D. Rider, Mr. and Mrs. Resillot, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rogers, Lieut. W. J. Urquhart, Messrs. D. G. M. Bernard, J. M. Burns, A. C. Cornish, S. B. Chang, M. Demets, R. Duesich, C. K. Gish, H. F. Hagen, S. Heller, P. P. Hyman, H. L. Hymans, W. Hofmann, A. B. Kaseffsky, V. E. Levy, C. A. Member, E. Oliner, E. Rinell, H. T. Silcock, M. L. Steadermann, F. H. Weber, G. Wheelock, McColl, Misses I. and A. McColl; for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. Beam, Misses E. and R. Beam, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and infant, Mrs. M. Cace, Misses L. B. Flory, V. Kartosoff, A. S. Mayhew, Medredsoff, L. Withington, Mrs. Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Pong and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wolsifer, Messrs. E. E. Clark, L. Friedman, C. F. Helsby, M. Lipkovsky, N. B. Ramsay, S. Toreker, E. Vidick.

AMUSEMENTS

ISIS THEATRE
Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road

PROGRAMME for Sunday Evening.
(No Matinee on Sunday).

"DOUBLE TROUBLE"
Five Parts.
Featuring Douglas Fairbanks.
D. W. Griffith's Production
and
TWO DOUBLE-REEL CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDIES.

"THE RINK"
"THE CURE"
This is an exceptionally good comedy program. Full of laughs and Merriment.

MONDAY PROGRAMME:
"HOUDINI"
9th and 10th Episodes.
"MODERN ENOCH ARDEN"
Four Parts.
A Spendid Triangle Comedy, full of fun.

NEW HELEN THEATRE
Haining Road

PROGRAMME for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thrusday
26th, 27th, 28th & 29th, January.
The Famous Master-Serial
"HOUDINI"
1st and 2nd Episodes.
Five Parts.
LUKE'S COMEDY
One Reel.
"THE RINK"
Two Parts Chaplin Comedy.

SUNDAY MATINEE
"House of Hate"
7th and 8th Episodes.
"Charlie in the Park"
Chaplin Comedy
"Easy Street"
Two Parts, Chaplin Comedy

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME for TO-NIGHT & LAST FIVE DAYS
PATHE PRESENTS
Charlie Chaplin
in
"Sunnyside"
It's a picture well worth seeing also
Four Reels of Comedy.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

SINCE the beginning of the year, the TROCADERO has been conducted strictly as a High-Class A La Carte RESTAURANT. Grilled Steaks, Chops, Lobsters, Oysters in every style, in fact, SHORT ORDER SPECIALTIES of every description, cooked in the style for which the TROCADERO is famous, are served at all hours, from 8.30 a.m. till 12 p.m., on the GROUND FLOOR at No. 14, ASTOR ROAD. Parties desiring Special TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS can always be accommodated by giving a few hours notice.

REMEMBER, the Best of Food and Drink can always be had at THE TROCADERO, No. 14, ASTOR ROAD.

Yours for Service,
JACK RAYNES.

Tel. North 1664

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tuesday, February 3rd at 9.15 p.m.
2ND GRAND CONCERT
by
Miss Myra Bancroft Olive
Dramatic Soprano,
and
Mr. Harry Ore
Pianist
Assisted by
The Famous Violincellist
Mr. C. Bakaleinikoff
accompanied by
Miss Muriel A. Smith

60% in Aid of Institution for the Chinese Blind.

Booking at Moutrie's.
Admission $3, $2, $1.
27588

APOLLO THEATRE
On Wednesday Night, January 28th
The Jewish Operetic Dramatic Company
will stage the well-known Operette
"A MENSH SOL MAN SEIN"
(One Should be a Man)
Told in 3 Parts
Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the
APOLLO THEATRE
Admission $1, $2, and $3.
Beginning 9.15 p.m. Sharp

VICTORIA THEATRE
On 29th January
The Second performance
of
RUSSIAN DRAMA
The principal parts will be taken by the famous actors
Miss N. TERSKAYA
Mr. N. SMOLENSKY
"GHOSTS"
In 3 acts, by Henry T. Ibsen
Principal Characters:
Regina—Miss N. TERSKOYA
Osvald—Mr. M. SMOLENSKY
This company has its own stage decorations and scenery. Furnishings by Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
On the day of the performance tickets may be obtained at the office of the VICTORIA THEATRE
ADMISSION $3, $2 & $1.
Beginning at 9.15 p.m.

For the purpose of retaining the artistic effect of the piece, entrance into the hall during the performance of any acts will not be permitted.
M. A. SMOLENSKY,
27603 Director.

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Complete New Programme for January 25th and 26th
and
MATINEE TODAY
Presenting
VIVIAN MARTIN
in
"A KISS FOR SUSIE"
A Paramount Picture

LYCEUM THEATRE
Programme for the 4th and last week of
THE DENNISTON PLAYERS
eminently successful season.

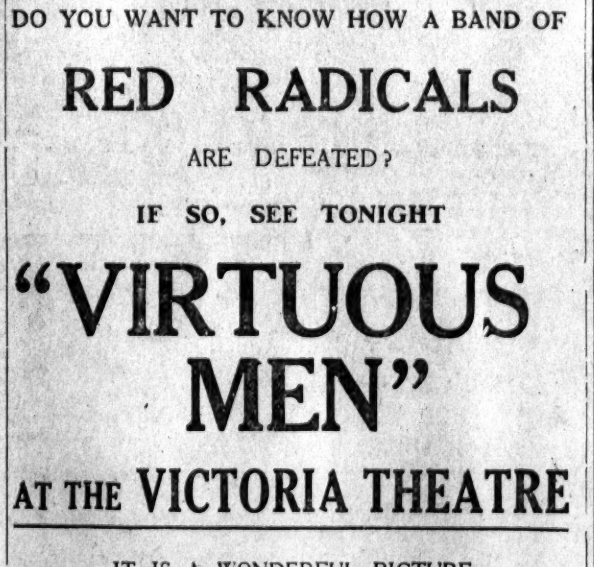
Monday The frivolous Farce of Feminine Foibles **"Up in Mabel's Room"**
Tuesday The Classy Comedy **"Civilian Clothes"**
Wed. & Thurs. An event of unusual importance. The first release anywhere with the exception of Chicago of the very engaging Mystery Play **"The Acquittal"**
Friday By unanimous request **"Friendly Enemies"**
Saturday Matinee and Night. The Play that Pleases **"The Third Degree"**

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW A BAND OF
RED RADICALS
ARE DEFEATED?
IF SO, SEE TONIGHT
"VIRTUOUS MEN"
AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

IT IS A WONDERFUL PICTURE
with
Massive Sets. Gorgeous Gowns.
2,500 People in the Great Ball Room Scenes—
Absorbingly Dramatic Situations.
And an Electrifying Climax in Which
5,000 People Participate.

The Greatest Melodrama of the year presenting an intensely vital and stirring human interest story of modern society in unique and vivid form.



MATINEE, Today at 3.15 p.m.

SPECIAL MUSIC

Admission Prices, $1.50 and $1.00
Holders of special coupon tickets entitled to use same by paying the difference

APOLLO THEATRE ON MONDAY
AND TUESDAY, January 26th and 27th
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
THE NEW
THRILLING EXCITING ADVENTURES
OF THE UNIQUE WOMAN DETECTIVE

PHOTO-DRAMA IN TWELVE PARTS entitled
"PROTEA"
OR
"MYSTERY OF THE CASTLE OF MALMORT"
Told in SIX EPISODES
A serial picture of terrific absorbing situations that combine to make the most startling, dramatic tale of the season
The story deals with sensational exploits of PROTEA, a woman detective, who helps an heiress friend of hers in an encounter with a villain, and it is a good example of a picture in which the interest accumulates slowly but steadily.
FIRST SECOND & THIRD EPISODES
"THE SACRED MISSION"
WHO IS PROTEA? Come and see if you can solve the question!!
Prices as Usual.

THURSDAY NEXT.
FLORENCE REED
IN
"WIVES OF MEN"

A Wonderfully Absorbing Six Part Feature
One of the Strongest Photodramas Ever Filmed
6 REELS 6

"If in the twilight you kissed and caressed a man you thought your lover, and discovered it to be your husband, what would you do?"

YOU—WILL—KISS—HIM!

YOU—WILL—LOVE—HIM!

"What would you do if you discovered your newly married husband gazing at the photograph of another woman?"

YOU—WILL do—LIKE THAT!

"If you thought your husband untrue would you seek the joys of life, try to get some happiness out of life and not care in what way you did so?"

BECAUSE THE HUSBANDS ARE ALWAYS TOO DEVOTED TO THEIR WIFES!

"For many years she was convinced that her husband loved another woman, was in reality married to another, then she found out she was wrong."

"If the man you called your father was abusing and ill-treating your bed-ridden mother, would you shoot him to make him stop?"

NEVER! But YOU WILL LOVE HIM!

USUAL PRICES: Booking at Robinson's

TO-DAY MATINEE at 3 p.m.
"ALL WRONG"
A Farcial Comedy and Other New Films

TO-NIGHT 9.15 p.m.
"GOD'S MAN"
7 REELS 7

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangnfoo, Capt. F. Johennesen, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Hwahlee, 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Monday, January 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachi Maru, Capt. H. Takeo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, January 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Huichow, Captain W. Shane, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Tuesday, January 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, January 27, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, January 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, January 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachang Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, January 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Capt. Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, January 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Suiwo, Tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, January 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, January 26, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain Ross, will leave on Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the about ports on Thursday, January 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Suma Maru, Capt. A. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on February 3, at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Canada Maru, Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on February 11. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Kamiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on March 11th. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on January 28. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. Atlas Maru, Captain ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about Feb. 13. For Freight apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of FEB. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Africa Maru, Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on 1st March. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Amur Maru, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about MARCH, 1920. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234

For Northern Ports

Chinwangtao (Via Weihaiwei for passengers only).—The K.M.A. will despatch the S.S. Kwangping (carrying Chinwangtao cargo only) on January 25. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 27, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Chinwangtao direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to Tientsin: The Kailan Mining Administration will despatch the S.S. Kaiping on January 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chekiang, Capt. H. A. Walker, will leave on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on February 1, at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NAGOYA" daylight, February 9.
S.S. "SOMALI" 5th February

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "SANGOLA" about 27th January, 1920.
S.S. "DILWARA" 12th February

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "MUTTRA" 22nd January, 1920.

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 3rd February, 1920.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

C. P. O. S.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. Japan	Jan. 29	*Emp. Russia	Feb. 9
Emp. Russia	Mar. 18	†Monteagle	Mar. 11
Monteagle	Mar. 27	*Via Manila	
Emp. of Japan	Apr. 1	† To Hongkong direct.	
Emp. of Asia	Apr. 10		

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

For Fares, Tickets
and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 181

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice

Next sailings:—

*S.S. "AFRICA" about 28th January
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th February
*S.S. "PILSNA" about end of March
* Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone, Central 1693

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
S.S. "CAPE MAY" ..... Late January
S.S. "SAGAPORACK" ..... March 15
VIA SUEZ
S.S. "WESTERN CROSS" ..... March 5

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471
26779

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "TUNTING" ..... sails midnight January 27th
S.S. "WUCHANG" ..... sails midnight January 28th
S.S. "TATUNG" ..... sails midnight January 29th
S.S. "LUENYI" ..... sails midnight January 30th

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "CHEKIANG" ..... about January 29th

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUIYANG" ..... direct January 27th daylight.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ..... Via Amoy, January 29th

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" ..... January 31th, daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ATLAS MARU	15,000		Feb. 11	Feb. 13
This steamer will not call at Marseilles and Hamburg.				
*ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	end of Feb.	
This steamer will not call at Marseilles.				
*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,	Mar.	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
AFRICA MARU ..... 18,000 H. Yamamoto, Feb. 29 Mar. 1

FOR HONGKONG
MEXICO MARU ..... 12,000 K. Komiya, Mar. 10 Mar. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).
KOHOKU MARU .... 5,000 M. Tsubaki, Jan. 30 Feb. 1

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
SUWA MARU ..... 2,500 A. Kawazuchi, Feb. 1 Feb. 3
*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "EDMORE" ..... Sails JAN. 26
S.S. "ICONIUM" ..... Sails About FEB. 18

FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... Sails JAN. 22

FOR NEW ORLEANS
S.S. "ASKAWAKE" ..... Early March

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 63, Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 2
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 3

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS
"West Conob" "West Vaca" "West Sequana"
"Archer" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa"
"West Selene" "West Neris"

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Santa Cruz	Feb. 6

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU ..... February 26 1920
TENYO MARU ..... March 14 „

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON

INCORPORATED

Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. Colorado Springs	Feb. 4	S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 8
		S.S. Colorado Springs	Mar. 5

FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Jena	Jan. 31	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 7
S.S. West Ison	Feb. 10		

FLEET

"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "West Jena."

Through bills of lading issued to all overland points in United States and Canada.

Shanghai Office, No. 7 Jinkee Road, Telephone Central 2537
L. EVERETT, Vice Pres. J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS)
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NILE" ..... MARCH 5th
S.S. "NANKING" ..... MARCH 26th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NILE" ..... FEB. 21st
S.S. "NANKING" ..... MAR. 13s

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, fr rat e., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles and London:—

	Tons		
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	Feb. 5
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 16

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

TOYAMA MARU ...	15,000	Capt. K. Tasuhara,	Jan. 31

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Feb. 8
KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Mar. 2

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Torada,	Jan. 30
CHIKUGO MARU ..	5,000	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 3
WAKANOURA M. ..	5,500	Capt. K. Tsukada,	Feb. 10

FOR JAPAN

ATSUTA MARU ...	16,000	Capt. T. Sakine,	Jan. 27
HWAH PING	10,000	Capt. S. Yoshizawa,	Jan. 28

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	Jan. 28
YAWATA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	Feb. 4
KOKURA MARU ..	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 7

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Feb. 24

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Train	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
TOMORROW							
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Hs'nchang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Atsuta Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train		..		17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, January 27.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Sangola	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	13.30	14.00	..	..	..	13.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sangola	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan Ports	T'shima M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	T'shima M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Sangola	..	A16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Wednesday, January 28.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	E. of Japan	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Chekiang	..	13.30	..	..	..	
Friday, January 30.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza		13.00	..	..	..	12.30

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

A Parcels at 3.30 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Launch Services

Tuesday, January 27, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1:30 p.m.

Friday, January 30, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Reports

23.—The depression progresses eastwards along the Yangtsze between two moderate centers of high pressures N. and S. of it. The monsoon is nearly suppressed, except on the China Sea. Warm afternoon here, and considerable rise of temperature in the Valley. Weather generally fine.

24.—morning.—Weather still fine and a little colder. The breezes has veered to N.W. The pressure is rising.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	—	New York, Boston	Cape May	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	—	N. Y. via Panama	Ida	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	25	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	27	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	29	Seattle	U. of Spokane	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	29	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	30	San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am.	S. & Dix.
Jan.	31	San Francisco	Columbia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	31	New York	Ariosto	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	1	New York	Eastern Coast	Am.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	3	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	6	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	7	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	7	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8	Seattle	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	13	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	14	New York	Suveric	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	15	New York	Moorish Prince	Br.	S.T. & Co.
Feb.	18	Seattle	Iconium	Am.	A. Line.
Feb.	19	San Francisco	West Harta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	23	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	26	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Feb.	28	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	28	New York	St. Andrews	Br.	D. & Co.
Mar.	2	Seattle	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar.	5	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	5	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	5	San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar.	6	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	13	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar.	14	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	15	New York, Boston	Sagaporack	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	24	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	27	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	28	San Francisco	West Jessup	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	27	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	4	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr.	10	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	25	—	Kobe	Glenstrae	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	27	—	Kobe	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	27	—	Kobe	Muttra	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	28	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	30	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	31	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	3	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb.	4	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb.	7	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb.	10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Wakanoura M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	—	—	London	St. Francis	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	—	—	Port Said & Trieste	Nijni Novgorod	Fr. M. M. Cie.
Jan.	26	—	London	Glenspey	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	26	—	Java, ports	Tjisalk	Dut. H.C.T.Co.
Jan.	27	—	Calcutta	Muttra	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan.	27	—	Genoa	Genoa	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan.	27	—	Bombay	Sangola	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	28	—	Trieste	Africa	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan.	29	—	Havre, Liverpool	Orestes	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	31	—	Marseilles	Scharnhorst	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	31	—	London	Toyama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	—	—	Marseilles	Alfenas	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	—	—	Marseilles	Meinam	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	1	—	Genoa, Antwerp	Glenamoy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	2	—	A'dam, L'don. A'werp	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	2	—	Rotterdam	Polyphemus	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	5	—	London	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	5	—	London	Somali	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb.	8	—	London	Glenavy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	9	—	London	Nagoya	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb.	12	—	Liverpool	Dania	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	12	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	12	—	Rotterdam	Dania	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	12	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br. M. M. Co.
Feb.	13	—	Rotterdam, ports	Atlas Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	15	—	London	Glenstrae	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	15	—	Liverpool	Demedocus	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	15	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	15	—	Trieste	Persia	Ital. D. & Co.
Feb.	16	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb.	19	—	A., R'dam, A'werp	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	20	—	London	Glenariffe	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	25	—	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut. H.C.T.Co.
Feb.	26	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	28	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	—	Marseilles	Ct. Mages	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar.	—	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar.	6	—	Batavia	Tjitaroem	Dut. H.C.T.Co.
Mar.	31	—	Venice, Trieste,	Pilsna	Ital. D. & Co.
Apr.	—	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	—	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	25	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	25	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	26	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	26	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	26	—	Foochow	Shinyue	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	27	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	27	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	27	—	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	29	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	3	—	F., K'lung, Takao	Suma Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	7	—	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	7	—	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	9	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	25	—	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Jan.	25	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	26	—	Chefoo	Mingshun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	27	—	Chinwangtao	Shingping	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	27	—	Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan.	27	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, D'ren	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	27	2.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan.	27	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Jan.	28	3.00	Chefoo, Tientsin	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	30	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
Jan.	31	—	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Feb.	1	—	Tsingtao, Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahsee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	27	D.L.	Pukow	Huichow	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan.	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	29	D.L.	Pukow	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Walshing	Br. J. M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1920.

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 3 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.
2	37	7	4	2	54	8	10

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
1	33	1	51

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
9 9 a.m.	9 38 p.m.	6 58	5 27	6 13	6 12

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For January 30.30 in.
769.8 mm.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru left Moji on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashmir from London, was expected to leave Bombay on Friday and is due in Shanghai on February 13.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Pukow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru will leave Nagasaki today and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung wil leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking is due in Shanghai from Hongkong today.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Amoy for Swatow at noon yesterday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia, with mails and passengers from Shanghai, left Woosung late last night.

The B.I. s.s. Muttra from Calcutta, left Hongkong at 7 o'clock Friday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon.

The B.I. s.s. Takada left Calcutta for Straits, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan on Thursday, January 22.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
West Ira	Dec.	25
Nile	Dec.	30
Ecuador	Jan.	5
Shabonee	Jan.	9
Acme	Jan.	14
Shinyo Maru	Jan.	18
Nanking	Jan.	20
West Conab	Jan.	21
For Tacoma		
Mexico Maru	Dec.	28
Manila Maru	Jan.	23
For Seattle		
Elkton	Dec.	25
Eldridge	Jan.	4
Brave Couer	Jan.	4
Katori Maru	Jan.	22
For New York		
Lowther Castle	Dec.	27
Arna	Dec.	27
Kinght Templar	Jan.	5
Tokushima Maru	Jan.	4
Atreus	Jan.	24
Celtic Prince	Jan.	24
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	Dec.	30
Methven	Jan.	7
Harold Dollar	Jan.	7
Monteagle	Jan.	21
Empress of Asia	Jan.	24
For London etc.		
Glenapp	Dec.	20
Idomenus	Dec.	20
Sado Maru	Dec.	22
Kalomo	Dec.	2
Durban Maru	Dec.	26
Trazos Montes	Dec.	29
Kashgar	Dec.	31
Kitano Maru	Jan.	5
Borneo Maru	Jan.	11
Teiresias	Jan.	19
Inaba Maru	Jan.	22
For Liverpool		
Tydeus	Jan.	4
Penang Maru	Jan.	14
Telamon	Jan.	18
For Rotterdam		
Sagoland	Jan.	9
For Genoa		
Benvorlich	Dec.	24
Hwahyih	Jan.	2
Brodiffe	Jan.	7
For Marseilles		
Andre Lebon	Dec.	25
Heathside	Jan.	13
For Hull		
Glengyle	Dec.	23
For Port said		
Arabien	Jan.	1
For Bombay		
Dunera	Jan.	10
For Calcutta		
Gregory Apcar	Jan.	13
For Java ports		
Tjimanoek	Dec.	30

FILM LASSITUDE

Do Cinemas Induce Languor ?

Do constant visits to cinemas induce lassitude? This question is provoked by the fact that "some people complain that after a visit to "the pictures" a weary languid feeling takes possession of them, with a severe headache. The probable explanation is that the cinema is really a test of one's health. When a person is run-down or anæmic, a visit to "the pictures" produces the symptoms mentioned. in such cases the hint should be taken promptly, and measures adopted for building up the health to normal.

Some interesting facts have been related concerning a young woman engaged in the film industry as "examiner," an exacting duty in the manufacture of films. To undertake this work necessitates an individual being in the best of health.

This is the view of Miss E. Lengten, of 58, Albany Street, Regent's Park, London, who is employed as a film examiner by a London company. Through suffering severely from lassitude and general debility she found her work difficult to carry on, and has been compelled at different periods to stay away from business. Now she has completely recovered, thanks to the curative powers of Dr. Williams' pink pills.

"I never was strong as a child," she said in an interview. "When about 15 years of age I became very anæmic, I was pale-faced and miserable; I took many different kinds of medicines but no good resulted.

"This went on for a long time, and I found it almost impossible to cope with my work as a film examiner. I felt unhappy, helpless and irritable, work was a trouble, and I had to stay at home sick many times.

"I never wanted to sleep, or indeed to get up in the morning. Through the day I was always tired, and my limbs ached all day long. Time after time I was under the care of doctors, but they seemed unable to make me well.

"One day I met a friend, who has suffered as I was then suffering, and she told me of the wonderful benefit she had derived from Dr. Williams' pink pills. She advised me to try them at once. I purchased a supply and at the end of the first week I found myself improving in health. As I persevered with the pills my tiredness disappeared, my appetite became better, and in the mornings I got out of bed feeling quite fresh. I found my work less arduous during the day, and at night I was able to sleep well.

"Now I feel ten times better than I did a little while ago. I feel quite a different woman altogether.

"I heartily recommend anyone suffering from general debility, anæmia, and similar ailments to try Dr. Williams' pink pills; they are really wonderful."

If you are suffering from impoverished blood you cannot afford to wait another day before giving Dr. Williams' pink pills a thorough trial. Go to any dealer and obtain a supply, or send $1.50 for a bottle, 38 for 8, to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

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AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER

OF CHINA

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A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BUSINESS FIRMS AND PERSONEL, A DIRECTORY OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MISSIONS AND MEMBERS, CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS, THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF EACH CITY,

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TOGETHER WITH

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Contains: CAFFEINE 1 5 gr. TANNIN 2.4 gr.

VS.

INSTANT POSTUM

Contains: NEITHER CAFFEINE, TANNIN, OR ANY OTHER HARMFUL DRUG.

Any analytical chemist can prove by analysis, that coffee contains two harmful drugs—

Caffeine—an alkaloid that irritates the heart, liver and kidneys, and upsets the nerves.

Tannin—a drug which produces an astringent action upon the tissues of the stomach and bowels.

But the greatest test of all is made in thousands of homes where it is daily proven by personal experience that headaches, biliousness, indigestion, heart irritation and nervousness are very often caused by coffee drinking.

An ordinary cup of coffee contains about 2½ grains of caffeine, and 2-2/5 grains of tannin.

Some coffee concerns have tried in various ways—without much success—to rid coffee of its caffeine, because they know its harmful effects. Now they are agitated because people are objecting to the presense of tannin in coffee—the same element (but obtained from bark) that is used to tan leather.

The simple, easy way out of coffee troubles is to quit this harmful beverage and use the pure food-drink

INSTANT POSTUM

It is absolutely free from these drugs or any harmful substance. Made only from prime wheat (roasted) and a small percent of molasses. Instant Postum contains the rich, nutritious valhes of the grain—is a genuine food-drink.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water, with cream and sugar, makes a delightful beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

—sold by grocers everywhere.

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AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, January 28th.—Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 28th.—Sundry, sound and damaged cargo at 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Friday, 30, January, 1920. Voting members willing to serve as stewards or on the balloting committee for 1920 are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Thursday, 29, January, 1920.

By Order of the stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
27611

DEATH

WANG: Mr. Wang Che-yu, secretary-translator, Magistrate's Yamen at Shanghai. Funeral procession from 76 Bubbling Well Road on January 28, at 12.30 p.m.

MARRIAGE

WOLSIFFER-CONNOLLY: The marriage took place on Saturday, January 24th, 1920, at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, by Rev. J. Crocket, S.J. of Carl Fred Wolsiffer and Esther, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Connolly. No cards.
27619

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that during the absence of the undersigned on leave, Mr. Th. Raaschou, Consul General for Denmark, will be in charge of the Swedish Consulate General.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul General for Sweden.
Shanghai, 24th January, 1920.
27613

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

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For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

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Tungko Sulphur Bath

There is, situated at Tanchuan a very beautiful thermal spring which originates in a hill known as "Mai San." It affords an excellent bath for seekers after health, while sportsmen will find good shooting in the vicinity.

Emperors in olden times often visited the place, and famous poets have written many poems to its honour. The spring is considered to be one of the best in China.

Tanchuan is about eight miles from Tungko Station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway (14 miles from Pukow). The rooms at this sulphur bath are at present limited and intending visitors are requested to write to Mr. S. M. Kung, No. 1 Tung Shan Road, Shanghai, Telephone No. North 209, for reservation of accommodation.

First and second class Return Tickets available for seven days at fares of $18.50 and $9.60 respectively (Express Surtax Extra) are on issue at Shanghai North Station.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

Varnish, Paint & Colour Manufacturers, Etc.

of

London, Liverpool, Bristol, Etc.

Notice is hereby given that the Registered Office of this Company, from the 17th January, 1920, will be:—"GENERAL BUILDINGS," ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2.

By order of the Directors.

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2A, Kiukiang Road, (2nd Floor),
SHANGHAI.

Branch Office:
Alexandra Building,
HONGKONG.

F. C. BANHAM,
Manager in the Far East.
27592

DANCING

Mr. PAUL NIJINSKY begs to announce that he is prepared to give private lesson for Waltz, Fox Trot, etc.

For further particulars apply 3 Astor Terrace.

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NOTICE

In the Netherland Consular Court at Shanghai (China)

in re Estate of BAREND DIRK KAPTEYN, deceased, pursuant to an order of the Court

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court appointed H. E. Bodde, Esquire, of the Holland China Trading Company, 43 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, and E. L. Hunter, Esquire, of 95 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, to be joint administrators of the estate of the late BAREND DIRK KAPTEYN, of Shanghai, who died at Shanghai on the 16th of January, 1920.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby advised to forward a statement thereof, with vouchers attached, to the administrators aforementioned, on or before the first day of April, 1920, after which date said administrators will proceed to liquidate the estate in accordance with the Law of The Netherlands.

And all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make payment forthwith to the administrators aforementioned.

Done this 22nd day of January, 1920.

A. J. VAN BOVEN,
Clerk.

LOST

Bill of Lading No. 73, marked H, for 377 packages Green Teas ex s.s. Kiangtien, No. 79 Voyage from Ningpo, on the 10th January, 1920, having been lost, same is hereby declared null and void, and the public is warned against negotiation of same.

KIU KEE TEA HONG,
53, Peking Road.
27586

BEAUTY

Mme. May's endorsed treatment removes wrinkles, scars, freckles, sagging flabby muscles, and all facial blemishes. Studio, 257 Avenue Joffre.
27587

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

IN LIQUIDATION.

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PEKING, sealed tenders are hereby again invited for the purchase of the Hankow property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, located on the Bund of SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences, together with furniture.

Tenders may be made in Hankow Taels or Dollars, and must be sent in on or before 15th February, 1920, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to:

Bureau of Liquidation of the
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Hankow.
CHIEN CHUNG-HAN,
Liquidator.
27561

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Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

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Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

PROFESSIONAL

SELECT dancing class held every Monday and Thursday at Burlington Hotel. Also private lessons on application. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.
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As If Massenet's Ghost Forbade the Opera

How the Dying Composer's Sentimental Whim Was Invoked by Lucy Arbell, the English Prima Donna, to Forbid Mary Garden to Sing the Title Role in "Cleopatra"

Lucy Arbell, Who the Dying Composer, Massenet, Declared Should Be the Only Woman Who Should Sing the Title Role in His Magnificent Opera of Ancient Egypt.

WHEN the great French composer Massenet died he tied up his famous opera "Cleopatra" with a strange stipulation in his will—that the magnificent title role of the opera should be sung only by the composer's dear friend, Miss Lucy Arbell. And this sentimental whim of the dying composer has haunted this opera ever since—as if Massenet's ghost reached out from his grave to jealously safeguard the interests of the woman he loved so dearly.

And thus it happened that Mary Garden came face to face with this spectral forbidding hand of the great composer when she attempted to sing Cleopatra a few weeks ago in Paris. The French courts were appealed to for an injunction to forbid her to sing the role of the enchantress of the Nile, because Massenet had so directed in his will.

Already the same plea had been made to another court and an injunction had been issued in Monte Carlo some years ago forbidding Mme. Marie Kousnezoff, the Russian prima donna, to appear as Cleopatra. Miss Arbell brought the legal proceedings at that time and secured her injunction.

Everything was ready at the Monte Carlo Opera House. The company had been assembled and the costumes had been prepared with great magnificence. The charming and very pretty Russian singer was an exquisite figure in the role of the Siren of the Nile. The programmes had been printed and the tickets had been sold.

Under these circumstances the court which issued the injunction decided that the performance might go on provided the managers of the opera furnish a generous bond to satisfy any damages which their production of the opera might do to Lucy Arbell and her claims under the will of the dead composer.

The opera was produced. Lucy Arbell brought suit against the executors of the Massenet estate because they had authorized the production of the opera contrary to the terms of the will and had received the royalties from the productions. It was an interesting suit and Lucy Arbell won a verdict of $6,000, which has been appealed by the administrators of the estate.

When, the other day, Mary Garden was billed in the title role of this magnificent opera in Paris Lucy Arbell began once more to put in motion the same legal machinery which she had invoked in the courts at Monte Carlo to restrain the beautiful Russian prima donna.

But the French courts took a rather different view, a rather broader view than the courts of Monte Carlo. Considering all the facts in the situation, the French courts declined to grant an injunction because it would shut out from the public a meritorious presentation of a great musical work of art interpreted by one of the foremost musical artistes of the day. While it was true, the court argued, that a literal interpretation of the dead composer's wishes would undoubtedly forbid this presentation of Massenet's Cleopatra unless Lucy Arbell sang the leading part, yet there were other and broader considerations than the sentimental whim of the old composer.

And what actual damage would be done by not interfering with Mary Garden's appearance in the title role? Since Massenet himself had passed to the world beyond, no actual physical or mental suffering would come to him. Since the producers of the opera would pay the customary royalties to the estate of Massenet, then no financial loss or injury would come to Massenet's heirs. And since Massenet's immediate family were willing to license the production of the opera without Lucy Arbell in the title role, then no grievance arose for these immediate heirs of the composer.

When the court came to consider the relationship of Miss Lucy Arbell herself it reasoned that since Miss Arbell was not invited to sing in the title role she was not being personally crowded out of a possible opportunity of substituting herself for Mary Garden. What then remained as to Lucy Arbell's claim for damages? There appeared to be nothing which could not be determined by a jury which could listen to all the facts of the case and assess what ever monetary damages Miss Arbell was entitled to. And this verdict of damages, if there should be one, would have to be paid by Massenet's estate.

If, therefore, the administrator of Massenet's estate would put up a sufficient bond to satisfy any verdict of damages which Lucy Arbell might eventually get from a French court because Mary Garden sang the role of Cleopatra, then the opera might be sung. And so it was that Mary Garden was enabled at last to sing Cleopatra at the opening of the splendid new Parisian playhouse, the Theatre Lyrique, on October 29, in spite of the spectral hand of the dead composer.

The story behind this tale of a haunted opera is one of the last love of a genius of many loves. Jules Frederick Emile Massenet had a pupil and friend in Lucy Arbell. She was a handsome English woman who had lived so long in Paris that she was in spirit and in manner a Parisienne. Her name was Georgette Wallace. She was the sister of Captain Richard Wallace, of the British army.

Massenet was unlike most composers. He did not emphasize the voice of the singer who created his roles. He considered first and last and most of the time her personality. Did she look the part? Was she the type who might have caused the conflict of wills, the clash of love and hate, the tragedy of the opera in real life? If she was gloriously beautiful and might be the living, palpitating heroine of a songless drama she would serve. Often her personality inspired the writing of the opera. He wrote the opera Cleopatra with an eye of intense admiration upon Lucy Arbell.

"I am fortunate in having the perfect type for Cleopatra. She looks Cleopatra, lives Cleopatra, is Cleopatra reincarnate," he said, his dark eyes glowing, his nervous, tapering fingers striking great crashing chords on the piano.

"But, chere maitre," protested a famous French singer who had toured the Summer resorts of France and Switzerland with Miss Arbell, "I trust I do not offend you when I remind you of the voice. She sings like a pheasant."

Massenet struck more chords. "Her voice will improve. I am teaching her," he replied less nervously, with more dignity. "What matters is that she is Cleopatra. Her voice is secondary."

Mme. Marie Kousnezoff, the Russian Prima Donna, Against Whom Miss Arbell Secured a Court Injunction.

He died in his seventieth year. Dying he remembered Cleopatra and Miss Arbell. He wrote a line which he intended to be a codicil to his will. He said, "It is my wish that my friend and pupil, Mlle. Lucy Arbell, shall create the role of Cleopatra and that she alone shall sing it if she so desire."

But in spite of this, upon the broad reasoning of the French courts, as already outlined above, Mary Garden thrilled fashionable Paris at the Lyrique with a splendid presentation of Cleopatra. But the performance was haunted by a woman's tears and the foiled will of the dead composer.

For Massenet was the man who did not care. He was the artist extraordinary, the man who placed his love before his work.

Lucy Arbell, a handsome English woman, shed the last glow of romance over his declining years. He wrote his last operas for her. Sitting at the piano he had taught her to sing the title roles. What though a French opera singer, touring the Summer resorts with her in Terese and Werther, said: "It is dreadful. One of the most beautiful blondes in the world! But her voice!"

Massenet was the exceptional artist. Eugene Walter, actuated by love of his art, refused to allow his wife, Charlotte Walker, to appear in one of his plays. Nor tears nor entreaties swayed him. "Not this time, dear. You may act in one of my plays, but not in this," he said. And his will prevailed. So Willard Mack, the musicless Massenet, who wrote plays for all of his three successive wives, would not permit his recent third, Pauline Frederick, to play the title role in a drama of his.

"Another, not this," he said. Which may have contributed to their recent divorce.

Both these playwrights loved their wives. But they loved their plays more.

Yet Massenet, foremost composer of France, cared not who sang his operas, provided she was beautiful and he was enamored of her.

He wrote "Esclarmonde" for Sibyl Sanderson.

"But her voice is thin and worn." Except for her high G there is nothing notable in her voice," counseled her friends.

"I care not. She will fill the eye gloriously. She is the only American singer I have ever known who has temperament. You will see that she will sing it," he answered.

She did, and Paris accepted her. It talked of her beauty and her temperament and said little of her voice. It said with a shrug of its accustomed shoulders: "That is the way of Massenet.

When Jules Emile Frederik Massenet wrote an opera for a woman Paris did not say: "Is this a new voice?" It said, "Is this a new fancy of chere Maitre's!" Usually it was.

He wrote "Thais," a second opera, for the magnificent Sibyl Sanderson, but allowed Lina Cavalieri to create the role. Because in the interval between "Esclarmonde" and "Thais" the beauteous Californienne had fallen hopelessly in love with Antonio Terry, the Cuban multimillionaire.

Learning which, Massenet wrote another opera for someone else—"La Navaraise," for Emma Calve. The sumptuous singer created La Navaraise, and for a long time Massenet cherished for her an exceeding admiration.

It is the gossip of Paris that La Bella Sanderson, returning from America, her country that had coldly received her, went to the composer's studio and begged him to write another opera for her.

"But no!" he said, with a bow. "You are unhappily in love. One cannot sing when she is unhappily in love. It is happy love that releases the imprisoned voice from the dungeons of the heart."

It was, too, the gossip of Paris that, crushed by her disappointment, the lovely Sanderson swallowed a dose of a poisonous drug. A doctor and a stomach pump ended the dramatic interview. Massenet never wrote another opera for her.

But in the case of the beautiful Englishwoman, a daughter, so Paris says, of Sir Richard Wallace, of England, there were no intrusive other lovers. Miss Arbell resided and studied in Paris. Miss Arbell was devoted to her art and her chere maitre. Her reward was two operas.

For her he wrote "Don Quichotte," and for her "Cleopatre." An American who visited the French genius a year before his death heard from him: "Miss Lucy Arbell is especially fitted to create the roles."

He wrote in his memoirs, "Sibyl Sanderson—it is not without painful emotion that I recall this artiste clutched by pitiless death in her full beauty and the expanding glory of her talent. She was one of the most magnificently gifted persons I have ever known."

No critic ever wrote such praise of the beautiful woman with the uneven voice, but the critics were not Massenets.

His "Memoirs" were gallant human documents. In them occurs a tribute to Mme. Massenet, who was one of the heirs who was forced into litigation by the persistent claims of Miss Lucy Arbell.

"While in Italy and mounting the 300 steps which lead to the Ara Coeli, I met two women who struck me as being elegant foreigners. My glance was particularly charmed by the face of the younger.

"A few days after this meeting I was at Liszt's house and recognized among the guests of the illustrious master the two women I had seen at the Ara Coeli. I learned almost immediately that the younger had come to Rome with her family and that she had been referred to Liszt that he might suggest a musician capable of directing her musical studies. Liszt immediately sent her to me.

"You have guessed, my dear children, that this exquisite young girl was she who, two years later, was to become my loving wife, the attentive and at times worried companion of my days, the witness of my frailties and my strength, of my sadness and joys."

Massenet, who wrote "Manon" and "Cendrillon," "Ariane" and "Les Jongleur de Paris," was accounted an excellent business man. But of this he gave no evidence when he arranged for the production of his last work. He left a scribbled line: "I desire that my friend and pupil, Lucy Arbell, be permitted to create the role of Cleopatre if she wishes."

She did wish. With all the intensity of her nature she wished to be the first Cleopatre. But the hastily written request was not litigation proof.

Raoul Gunsburg, manager of the Monte Carlo Opera House, ignoring the injunction secured by her, produced "Cleopatre" with Marie Kousnezoff in the title role.

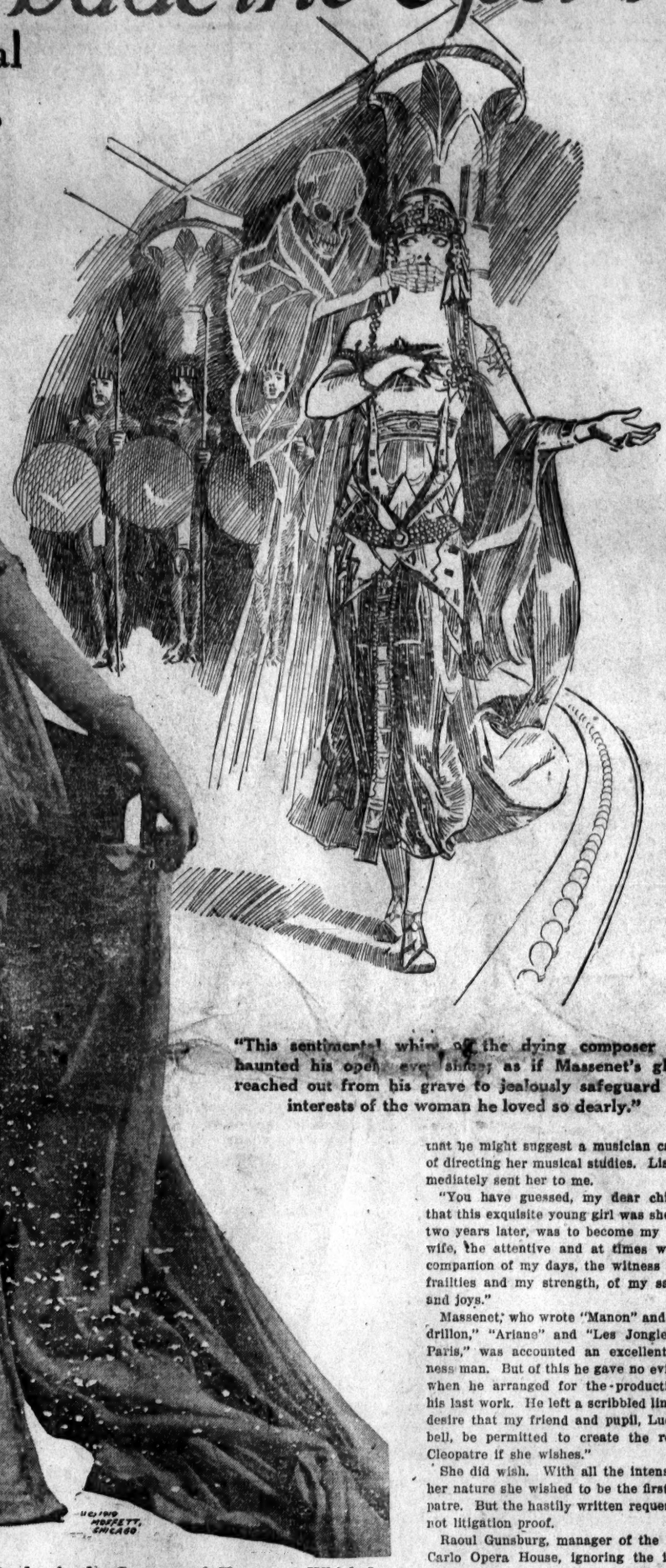
Monsieur Gunsburg retained Maitre Labori, the eloquent defender of Dreyfus, who saved the alleged traitor from Devil's Island, to defend him. Labori argued that the general and artistic reputation of so great a composer as Jules Massenet best would be preserved by ignoring a bequest which obviously was the outcome of an emotional sentiment for an intimate friend. The higher court granted Miss Arbell six thousand dollars damages.

The Chicago Opera Company, desiring to produce "Cleopatre," arranged with the publishers of the opera, Hugel & Company, of Paris, for the rights to produce it in America. Last season Mary Garden sang it in Chicago and New York without let or hindrance from the actively litigant Miss Arbell.

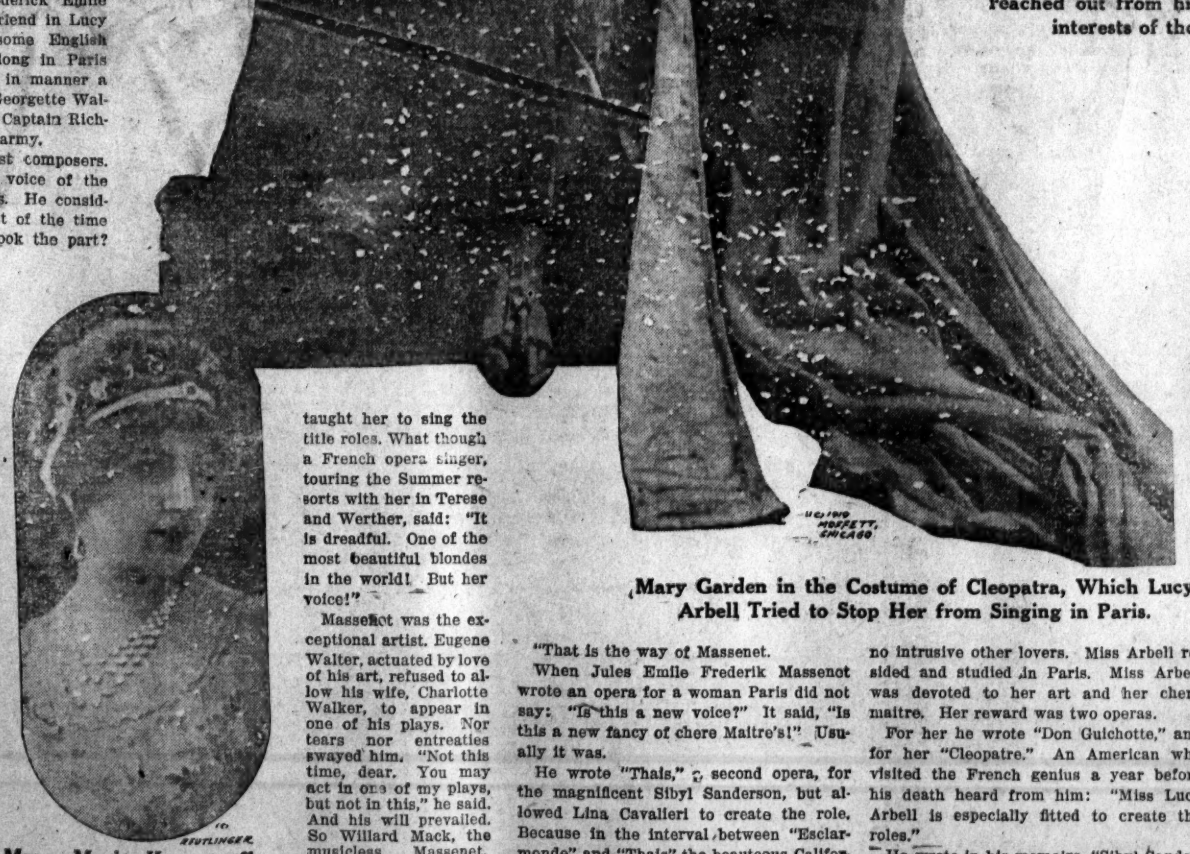
Campanini intends again to repeat it in both cities and says Miss Arbell must present to the publishers any legal claims she may have upon the opera.

But the beautiful Englishwoman, it seems, protests only against other artists singing the part in Paris. When she learned that the managers of the new Theatre Lyrique, in Paris, were to produce it she asked for another injunction. Mary Garden sang Cleopatre at the new theatre, then sailed for America. And Miss Arbell threatens another suit for damages.

Musicians call "Cleopatre" the haunted opera. Certainly it is haunted by Miss Arbell's memories and foiled ambitions. And by memories of the composer who believed "All for love and the work well lost."



"This sentimental whim of the dying composer has haunted his opera ever since; as if Massenet's ghost reached out from his grave to jealously safeguard the interests of the woman he loved so dearly."



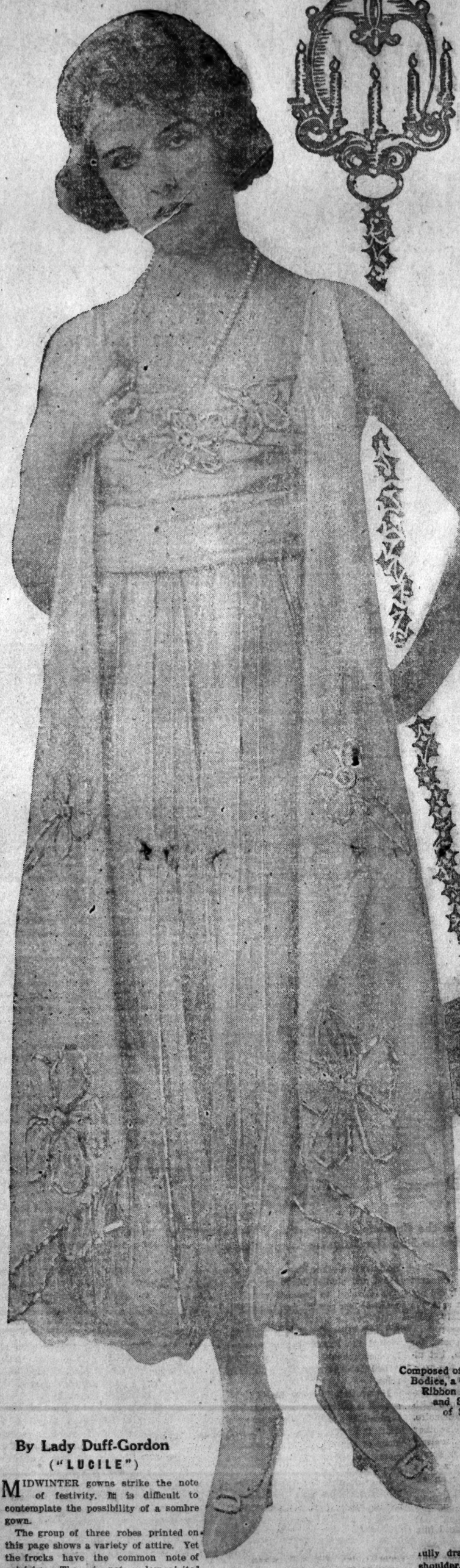
Mary Garden in the Costume of Cleopatra, Which Lucy Arbell Tried to Stop Her from Singing in Paris.

Midwinter Evening Gowns by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.



Composed of a Satin Bodice, a Chiffon and Ribbon Harem Skirt and Side Draperies of Satin.

There Are Suggestions of the Orient

A Dinner Gown of Embroidered Tulle Over Satin.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

MIDWINTER gowns strike the note of festivity. It is difficult to contemplate the possibility of a sombre gown.

The group of three robes printed on this page shows a variety of attire. Yet the frocks have the common note of rejoicing. There is not a low-spirited dress among them.

The first, worn by the large, left-hand figure, is essentially a gala gown. It seems to be made for dancing, for high-hearted rout. It comprises a high bodice, a harem skirt and long, straight drapery from shoulders. The bodice is of satin in wide, crush folds. The skirt is of ribbon and chiffon in alternate stripes. Depending from the shoulders are bands of satin widening at the skirt broad panels. Appliqued upon the drapery and forming a graceful curve at the decolletage of the bodice are beaded rosettes.

The small middle figure presents for your consideration heavy brocade, gracefully draped, and fastened across one shoulder. The bodice is very low on the other side and finished by jewelled banding. The detached portion of the brocade at front and the train, hanging from the belt, is faced with heavy satin of a contrasting color. Over the robe, furnishing a note of mystery and Orientalism, is a wide scarf of jewelled net. At each corner of the scarf is a heavy jeweled tassel.

The third figure is one built upon a basis of soft satin. The satin is fashioned into a draped skirt, short at front and extending to a narrow pointed train at back. Over this is gracefully draped at the back. Over this is gracefully

In colors the favorites for street wear are repeated. Brown is strangely popular for after 6 o'clock, though it is not the best of evening colors. The best evening colors are those which are brilliant in themselves or which form a background that throws the wearer's charms into striking relief. Red is of the first class of colors. Black and blue belong to the second.

Brown does not belong to either. It is a rather heavy, uncompromising color. Its beauty is better shown in combination with complementary colors. For instance, brown for evening, as for day, wear is most effective when combined with a shade of yellow.

Brown was most happily utilized in an epochal gown I recall that was ordered by a lovely young woman. Although the Autumnal age was far from her, her taste inclined to Autumnal colors. She asked for a dancing frock that should resemble as nearly as possible the shades of a forest in Autumn. The gown when finished did not dim, but rather enhanced, her exotic beauty. Her eyes are dark. Her hair is of the natural gold which nature rarely vouchsafes to poor humans.

For this lithe young woman was designed what might be termed a triple frock. Its foundation was a robe of gold lace. Over this was draped the filmiest of scarlet chiffon. This double brilliance was subdued by a veiling of dark brown crepe, which was caught up here and there to afford tantalizing glimpses of the flame and sunrise shades beneath.

"Ah! My dream realized!" she exclaimed at seeing it. "I wanted a gown that should remind me of a walk through the woods in mid-October."

HER COSTLY WARDROBE

Some Of Milady's Garments Bring Fantastic Prices And Even 'Moderate' Shops Dig Deep Into Her Purse

(*New York Times*)

A blue chinchilla opera coat at $24,000, a pair of lace stockings at $250, filmy negligees up to $1,000—these are but froth at the top of the high price wave which is beating over the Manhattan shopping district and resounding along its Fifth Avenue shore.

Never in Milady's memory have her clothes cost so much. An examination of prices current shows that they range from 50 to 400 percent above the prices prevailing, say, two years ago. And yet it is as much in order as ever to select clothes as the gift most likely to gladden the heart of the wife or daughter. It is not likely, to be sure, that the aforementioned stockings will be presented to a wife or daughter, but a glance at the crowded shops shows that clothes are being purchased today as eagerly as ever, and that the high cost of them acts as no deterrent to those who are able to pay.

The chinchilla coat is mentioned as an example of extreme luxury, inasmuch as such a garment probably would not be worn by its first owner more than a score of times, making the cost of each appearance about $1,000. There is a legend of a $75,000 for garment made to order for one of New York's very rich, and possibly as much has been paid, although inquiry fails to bring it to light. As a matter of fact, it is not those whose wealth has been notorious who are the most reckless spenders; it is those whose wealth has come to them suddenly and in floods.

Fur-trimmed coats are on display in New York shops "reduced" from $1,800 to $1,200, and from $800 to $500; whereas their range in other days was about $500 below these figures. Cloth coats, which normally have sold at $25 to $100, now range from $75 to $250. Cloth suits for women in the "swagger" shops are offered at $350 for velvet and $250 for duvetyn, and in department stores at $75 to $200 for garments which a few seasons ago cost $25 or $35 to $100. These prices cannot be regarded as uniform in all stores, but are justly typical of the increases since normal times.

A department manager in one store, when mention was made to him of "fantastic prices," said in an aggrieved tone that there were no such things to be found in that shop.

"The reason things seem high," he explained, "is because the dollar is worth but 35 cents." (This was stating the shrinkage in somewhat more emphatic terms than are heard as a rule.) "We're as sore as our customers. But there have always been some people who preferred to pay what are called fantastic prices. I remember that when it was fashionable to set rhinestones in the heels of dancing slippers, some women set 'em with diamonds."

But another man, commenting in another shop no those $250 stockings, remarked ruefully that he remembered having given away, once upon a time, a pair of silk stockings which cost him $10, which he thought an excessive extravagance. Women's silk stockings at $5 and $6, none too good in quality, are the rule nowadays, whereas guaranteed silk stockings formerly cost but $3. Woolen stockings of quality are not to be found except at ridiculous prices, and cotton hose are sold at double and treble the old prices.

Shoes have soared to higher levels than most other garments, which lends some substance to the gossip about warehouses bursting with hoarded leather, and a "combination" to keep prices up. Forty dollars is not an unheard of price for women's shoes made to order, and $25 is a common price for those ready made. Dancing slippers not infrequently cost $20 and $25—that is, if they are slippers of commonplace quality. Infants' shoes at $7.50 are no novelty.

Although gloves are notably of bad quality this season, they are costlier than ever. Long gloves, which were priced in other days at $2.50 to $4.50, now sell for $8 and $10, and the short ones, which cost $1.50 or $2, bring $2.50 and $3.50. "Sales" on gloves are far between, and salesmen, apologising for the bad quality of the product, whether offered at the usual prices or on the "bargain" counter, assert that the leather is used when too fresh, that the tanning is not well done. Importations have by no means returned to normal, and the few foreign gloves offered are inferior, but are sold at staggering prices.

Evening dresses, however low they may be cut, are sky high. A white gown over a foundation of yellow charmeuse, trimmed in crystal and gilt beads, was offered in one of the stores last week at $700. The purchaser is lucky who can buy for $300 the dress which cost formerly $100. An indefatigable shopper finally discovered a simple orchid-colored chiffon, which she considered a real bargain as bargains go nowadays, because she got it for $75. The materials imported are sold at fantastic prices, even the silk substitutes. Dealers skimp where they can in materials, and put forth narrow skirts at prices higher than they charged in the old days for full-skirted garments. To the shocked protests of the prospective purchaser they offer that time-worn selling argument, common alike to times of peace and times of war, to normal and abnormal price levels:

"But notice, Madam, the good lines!"

An ostrich fan, to return for a moment to the luxuries sought by the new spending class, costs $100, and even a department store chiffon velvet negligee $295. Handkerchiefs of the kind meant for decorative purposes and not for ornament run to $200 and above. Perfumes cost as high as $100 an ounce. Jewelry is within reach only of the millionaires, one would suppose on inquiring about prices.

"I see few of our old customers," a salesman in one Fifth Avenue shop complained. "Those New Yorkers and those from other cities who used to come here seem to be buying next to nothing nowadays. The customers we have today are persons we don't know, who may perhaps have made a great deal of money lately."

With diamonds, once sold at $100 and $150 a karat, now selling at $1,000 a karat for blue-white stones, it is not an occasion for surprise that those already supplied with them refrain from buying more. Long before the war pearls soared to fabulous prices, surpassing diamonds as a luxury, so that if another Sir Thomas Gresham were to undertake today to win a wager from a Spanish Ambassador by proposing to another Queen Elizabeth a costlier toast, he could hardly afford to powder a pearl into his wine. Sir Thomas Gresham looks nowadays somewhat like a piker. The pearl he used cost but $22,000, according to the legend, and for that amount only a pigmy pearl could be obtained as present prices go.

But there are other things within reach of purses not so swollen. A lovely beaded bag may be bought for $500, or, if that's too much, a tortoise shell comb at $50. A jade necklace may be bought for $1,500.

Women's hats, although they run to extraordinary prices, can be obtained reasonably by a careful and persistent shopper, because millinery bargain sales are not so infrequent as sales of other things. A watchful buyer may even get a hat at $5, if she's not very exacting, at some sales. But a hat trimmed with chinchilla fur was offered the other day at $100 for those who were more inclined to spend, and the usual price for good millinery of no special distinction is $25 or $30.

Accessories keep pace with other garments. A chemise at $50 is an index to the price one may pay if so inclined.

But suppose you prefer to spend your money on other things than clothes. Suppose, for instance, you cast about for toys for the children. You could have bought an electric-lighted doll's "bachelor apartment," with porcelain bath and hand-made imported furniture, at $275. It has been sold now. This ought to please any poor little rich girl. Toy electric battle cruisers have come on the market at $55; walking dolls at $20. Or perhaps you might want to give him a present. Well, you can buy him an amber cigarette holder, if he smokes, at $100, provided you buy at one of the chain shops; or, if you want something better, you can get a rock-amber holder, mounted with platinum jewel-studded, at $1,000.

Poverty? Well, of course, there's poverty in the world. Doubtless there's more of it now than before the war. But in the Fifth Avenue shops they are skeptical about it. Aren't people buying costlier things than ever before, and aren't they paying higher prices for ordinary things? Don't they just dote on the things that go for fantastic prices? Of course they do!

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

THE LATEST AND SMARTEST BEAUTY RECIPES COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS EXPERT BEAUTY WRITERS.

A "BLACKHEAD" SECRET.

An instaneous remedy for blackheads, oily skin, and enlarged pores.

Blackheads, oily skins, and enlarged pores usually go together, but can be instantly corrected by a unique new process. A tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemist, is dropped in a tumbler of hot water, which will then of course "fizz" briskly. When the effervescence has subsided the face is bathed with the stymol-charged water and then dried with a towel. The offending blackheads, of their own accord, come right off on the towel, the large oily pores immediately contract and efface themselves naturally. There is no squeezing, forcing, or any drastic action. The skin is left uninjured, smooth, soft, and cool. A few such treatments should be taken at intervals of three or four days thereafter in order to ensure the permanence of the pleasing result so quickly obtained.

GREY HAIR—HOME REMEDY

An old-fashioned home-made recipe restores youthful appearance.

There are plenty of reasons why grey hair is not desirable, and plenty of reasons why hair dyes should not be used. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why you should have grey hair if you do not want it. To turn the hair back to a natural colour is really a very simple matter. One has only to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply to the hair with a small sponge for a few nights and the greyness will gradually disappear. This liquid is not sticky or greasy and does not injure the hair in any way. It has been used for generations with most satisfactory results by those who have known the formula.

TO KILL ROOTS OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

"Home Science."

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair, but how to kill the hair roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair, but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol, obtainable from the chemist, should be sufficient.

THE REAL CAUSE OF MOST BAD COMPLEXIONS.

"Health and Beauty."

It is an accepted fact that no truly beautiful complexion ever came out of jars and bottles, and the longer one uses cosmetics the worse the complexion becomes. Skin, to be healthy, must breathe. It also must expel, through the pores, its share of the body's effete material. Creams and powders clog the pores, interfering both with elimination and breathing. If more women understood this there would be fewer self-ruined complexions. If they would use ordinary mercolised wax instead of cosmetics they would have natural healthy complexions.

ABOUT HAIR TONICS.

"Novel Recipes."

Each week almost one hears of some wonderful discovery for improving the hair, and although this paragraph may seem a little superfluous, an old-fashioned recipe may come as a welcome change. One thing about it is that it will grow hair, and also prevent it falling out. From your chemist get an original package of boranium, to this add ¼-pint of bay rum, allow it to stand 30 minutes, then add sufficient water to make half-a-pint. Rub briskly into the scalp with the finger-tips, and you will immediately experience that clean tingling sensation which is a sure sign of healthy action.

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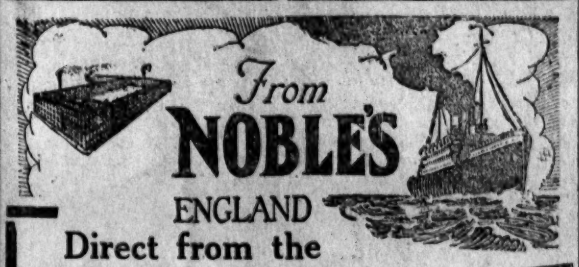

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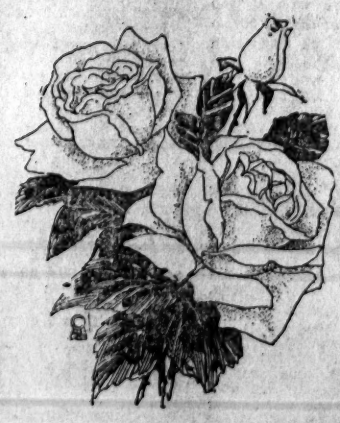

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Health, Beauty And The Home

About Beds

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

I THINK it was Mark Twain who said that beds are the most dangerous of places, since over eigthy per cent of all persons meeting death, meet it lying in bed! And if we stop to consider that most of us pass from six to nine hours of every twenty-four in bed, it seems worth while to consider what those beds are made of, how constructed, and what will make them most sanitary and comfortable.

Many of us recall the old-fashioned black walnut or mahogany bedsteads, some seven feet long, with a back or headboard as large as a wall, and so heavy that it required three men to lift it in place. These stately beds, with their posters and canopies, belonged to the era of high ceilings and much space. To-day they have no place in our compact and low-ceiled houses.

Also, there was always a question of a wooden bed being perfectly sanitary, and as it was more difficult to disinfect in case of illness, we have, as a nation, come to adopt some form of the sanitary enamel, hospital type of bed.

An enamel bedstead is made of hollow or solid tubes of enameled iron, and may either have the spring and sides in one piece or separate. I personally prefer the spring and framework all in one piece instead of having the spring a separate fixture consisting of numberless coils of wire springs.

An excellent type of bedstead, especially for the small room, or for children, is one where the spring is of closely woven wire, and so made that it can be folded back, into a one-piece flat outfit, like a collapsible go-cart.

The way to judge of the quality of a woven spring is to count the number of cross wires to the foot or yard. Two springs which look exactly alike as to the number of lengthwise wires, will show a varying number in the cross wires. Naturally, the greater the number of wires across, the stronger the spring.

It is always well to see that the bed is so well made that it does not catch on the bedcovering. For years I have had a good bed which has this fault—the sheets especially catch on the crossbars of the spring, and if I had known as much when I bought it as I do now, I should not have made the purchase. Torn sheets are expensive, and a well finished bed frame should have no rough places.

To-day there are being manufactured excellent beds of iron, but having a cane, wicker or wood appearance. These, of course, have all the sanitary requirements and are more attractive in addition, since they come in "period" designs and match other furnishings.

The old idea used to be that the best mattresses were always made of hair. And I believe that a well-made, fine hair mattress cannot be excelled—if you can find it to-day! But rather than a poor quality hair mattress, it is preferable to buy the best laminated cotton mattress. Such a mattress is made of the pure cotton bats, sterilized, and so beaten and shaped and made in layers as to give resiliency, without matting or lumping. But nothing is worse than a cheap cotton stuffed mattress, which will soon "lump" and be as uncomfortable as a "comforter" which has been washed into bumps.

A good mattress costs quite a small fortune to-day, but it is one furnishing that should not be skimped on.

And do not have it covered with the old-fashioned, ugly blue and white ticking, when there are so many other tickings of better appearance. Stripes of pink or lighter blue, floral designs, or even solid colors, are more attractive and cost no more.

With any mattress a closely stitched, padded quilt of white cotton should always be laid under the sheet, and between it and the mattress cover proper. This latter cover should be used on every bed, if the housewife wishes to be neat and sanitary. Such a cover is made of heavy unbleached muslin, shaped like a bag, to just fit the mattress. One end is left open and strings or tapes used to tie it shut. This completely covers the mattress, and may be washed easily, when the mattress could not be washed.

Unless a mattress is for a large double bed—and I wish that no more of these would be manufactured—the mattress is better made in one piece. But if very large, then two portions are easier to turn, although with our modern methods of vacuum cleaning there is less need now for personal handling of the matress.

An entire chapter could be written on pillows and their fillings. Most pillows are filled with grades of duck or other fowl feathers. One has to be careful not to buy the loosely packed pillows filled with "floss" or cotton fibre, which looks and feels plump at first, but which mats into a lump after a short period of use. Many pillows are filled mostly with the short cuttings of feathers and not with the whole plumey part, and hence are stiff and hard. Make the dealer show you a sample of the filling both of mattress and pillows before buying.

In our home we have something like $300 worth of blankets and bedding, because most of us sleep outdoors. When any one asks why we have so many blankets and not the so-called "comfortables," I reply that we have not found the "comfortables" satisfactory. "Comfortables," as popularly known, are the quilted (by machine) coverings, containing cotton batting of different grades, and covered with sateen or silkolene. Of course, there are good and light comfortables; but as a general thing I have found that they cost as much as a good blanket and do not give nearly as good service. Above all, they are heavy and not light. But I find the chief objection is that they cannot be washed.

I have tried (and succeeded) in washing a comfortable and a down quilt, but I would never try it again. In spite of the utmost care, the quilt mats and comes from the washing uneven, and with the cotton all hardened into little bats.

Avoid all the bright pink-tied blankets which look so fleecy. These are made to have such an attractive appearance because the nap is brushed up by machinery and made to look woolly—but it isn't. The more fleece on the blanket the more to be swept up in the dustpan and, pardon the pun, the more "fleeced" the poor purchaser. The best blankets smell animal-like. They have short hair and like the best travelling "rugs" of the old country, are very light, pliable, and anything but fluffy.

Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.
(Photograph by Ira L. Hill's Studio.)

Relaxing for Beauty

By Lina Cavalieri
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

ARE your muscles twisted into tight knots? You do not know, and yet as you read you more or less consciously relax the muscles that have been drawn together as you tie a rope into a knot. Some women frown even more when they are reading than when they are talking.

If you feel yourself frowning, remember that ugly knotted rope and untie it.

If your lips are drawn into a hard straight line that ages your face and makes you look ungracious and unlovely, then untie the rope. If nervousness has made you draw your fingers together into the semblance of monkey claws, relax them. Untie the rope.

Keep the thought of that knotted rope constantly before you. It will be your beauty's danger signal, as the waving red lantern is the warning of danger on the railroad track.

A rope, straight, smooth, new and fresh is not an ugly object. It is, especially, if it be relaxed and loose, at ease and soft, rather graceful than otherwise. But watch it when strained, and study it when knotted. It is like our muscles—graceful when relaxed, drawn when in motion, and ugly when knotted. If you think of your muscles always as ropes, you will govern them better.

Keep them loose when you can, strain them as little as possible and never tie them in knots.

Let me illustrate: There are two sorts of frowns. The ugly lines between the eyebrows may be caused by a fretful disposition. But they are not always signs of temper. They may be the lines etched by intense concentration.

In fact, I have always considered them not temper lines but student lines. I have always contended that close application and beauty are not companions. Habits of concentration bring rewards to the intellect, but not to beauty.

It is true intelligence adds to the beauty a certain flashing attraction of the face, but an alert intelligence is one thing, and the red-rimmed eyes, the stooping shoulders and the knotted brow caused by excessive study are quite another.

At your study, at your work, or even at your pleasure, as while automobiling, remember the ugliness of the knotted rope. Don't frown. Or, if you catch yourself frowning smile as instantly as though you saw the man you love best in all the world approaching.

If you find the muscles about your lips tightening, while you read or write, relax at once. I have seen a rope so knotted that no human being could untie it. That is what habit does to the muscles that are too long used in an unnatural and unbecoming way. For instance, the frown is unnatural. So is the down-drawn expression of the lips. So are the clenched hands. So are the feet drawn tightly together as you sit. So are the knees pressed together.

We learn from animals wonderful lessons in relaxation. Watch a bull terrier sunning himself on the lawn. He spreads himself out almost as flat as a rug. His hind legs are flattened upon the ground. His front paws are stretched out before him, and his head lies between them. How differently we lie! We clench our hands, place our hands firmly on the pillow, twist our feet backward, bend our bodies into a bow and then try to sleep.

Look at your pet cat. Have you noticed how completely she relaxes when she is at rest? She is never rigid except when having troubled dreams.

"But animals rest so completely because they have no worries," you exclaim. But in answer to this I insist that we must learn to rest as nearly as possible in the way they do. Stop worrying for the time at least. As you lie in bed, don't forget to let the bed hold you. Don't do its work by holding yourself on the bed.

You can give yourself up to the bed; relax your muscles entirely and give yourself up to its comforts as completely as you do to the waves when you are on a vessel. Non-resistence is rest. Some authority has gone so far as to declare that it is the unconscious resistance to the waves that is the real reason for seasickness.

If you feel your face hardening and your mouth forming a straight hard line, relax by inhaling deeply and expelling the air slowly from between slightly parted lips.

When your hands and feet are drawn tightly, try to shake them loose. Of course, I do not mean this literally. But shake the hands from side to side and up and down. This side-to-side movement of the feet will also relax them.

Sugarless Desserts

By Mary Lee Swann,
The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

Oatmeal and Nut Pudding.

MIX 2 cups cooked oatmeal with 1 thinly sliced apple, 1 cup chopped peanuts, ½ cup currants or raisins, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ⅛ teaspoon salt and 1-3 cup molasses. Turn into a greased pudding dish and bake about ½ hour.

Indian Pudding.

POUR 1 quart scalded milk over 1-3 cup sifted cornmeal and cook ½ hour, stirring to prevent lumping. Add 1 teaspoon salt, 1½ teaspoons ginger and ½ cup molasses. Turn into greased baking dish and bake very slowly 2 or 3 hours. When about half done add 1 cup cold milk without stirring and finish cooking.

Chocolate Bread Pudding.

SOAK 2½ or 3 cups bread crumbs in 1½ cups scalded milk. Add ¾ cup dark corn syrup or ½ cup corn syrup and ¼ cup brown sugar, 1 well-beaten egg, ½ teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Melt 2 squares or ounces of chocolate over hot water. Add 1½ cups scalded milk or hot water, stir until smooth and add gradually to crumb mixture. Turn into greased custard cups, place in pan of hot water and bake until firm in a moderate oven.

Bread Crumb Spice Pudding.

SOAK 1 cup dry bread crumbs in 2 cups scalded milk. Add ½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup molasses, 1 egg, 1-3 teaspoon cinnamon, ⅛ teaspoon each of cloves, nutmeg, mace, ginger and allspice, and 1-3 cup each of steamed prunes, raisins and dates. It is not necessary to steam the prunes, raisins and dates more than 5 or 10 minutes. Mix thoroughly, turn into greased pudding dish and bake from 45 minutes to 1 hour.

Eggless, Sugarless Steamed Pudding.

MIX and sift 1 2-3 cups flour, ½ teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon each of cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice and cloves. Add 1 cup raisins, cut in small pieces. Mix ½ cup molasses with ½ cup milk and 1½ tablespoons lard and 1½ tablespoons butter. Stir liquid ingredients into dry ingredients and beat thoroughly. Turn into greased molds or baking powder cans, filling them not over 2-3 full. Cover and steam for 3 hours. Serve with molasses sauce or top milk.

Molasses Sauce.

MIX 1 cup molasses with 1½ tablespoons vinegar and 2 tablespoons fat. Blend 2 tablespoons sifted flour with 1 tablespoon cold water and add to molasses mixture. Bring to boiling point and let boil 2 or 3 minutes.

Jelly Blanc Mange.

MIX ½ cup cornstarch with ½ cup cold milk and stir into 1½ cups scalded milk. Stir constantly until smooth and thick. Then continue cooking over hot water for 20 or 30 minutes. Add a pinch of salt and 1-3 cup apple jelly or orange marmalade. Serve with marshmallow, jelly or marmalade sauce.

Cocoanut Sauce.

MIX ½ cup milk with ½ cup freshly grated or canned cocoanut and 2 tablespoons cornstarch blended with 2 tablespoons corn syrup. Bring to boiling point, stirring constantly, and then cook over hot water 20 or 30 minutes. Flavor with a few drops of vanilla, marashino, orange or any desired flavoring.

Suet and Raisin Pudding.

ADD ½ cup molasses and 1 cup sour milk to 1 cup finely chopped suet. Mix and sift 2¼ cups flour with 1½ teaspoons soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves and ½ teaspoon salt. Add the liquid ingredients gradually to the dry ingredients, stirring vigorously. Dredge 1¼ cups chopped raisins and ¾ cup currants with ¼ cup sifted flour and add to first mixture. Pour into a well-greased melon mold and steam 4 or 5 hours.

Prune Pudding.

MIX 1 tablespoon butter with ¼ cup dark corn syrup, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, ½ teaspoon salt, the grated rind of ½ lemon, 1-3 teaspoon cinnamon and ½ cup hot prune juice. Moisten ½ cup stale bread crumbs with this liquid. In a greased baking dish arrange alternate layers of moistened bread crumbs and chopped cooked prunes, using in all 2½ or 3 cups of prunes. Pour a little of the liquid over each layer of prunes. Bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes to 1 hour.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Stewed Prunes, Oatmeal, Corn Muffins, Jelly, Coffee.	Dried Apricots, Cereal, Cheese Cream Toast, Coffee.	Baked Apple, Cereal, Chipped Beef, Rice Muffins, Coffee.	Steamed Figs, Broiled Bacon, Hashed Potatoes in Milk, Toast, Coffee.	Apple Sauce, Oatmeal, Toast, Coffee.	Pears, Broiled Rice, Soft Cooked Eggs, Rolls, Coffee.	Stewed Fruit, Salt Mackerel, Muffins, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Codfish and Potato Souffle, Lettuce Salad, Apple Sauce, Small Cups Coffee.	Cream of Potato Soup, Croutons, Stuffed Apple Salad, Gingerbread.	Scalloped Oysters, Cabbage Salad, Wafers, Coffee.	Cream of Turnip Soup, Toasted Crackers, Prunes and Cream Tea.	Spaghetti Croquettes, Cheese Sauce, Brown Bread, Cocoa.	Bean Timbales, Stewed Tomatoes, Lettuce Salad, One-Egg Cup Cakes, Tea.	Roast Pork, Cream Gravy, Glazed Sweet Potatoes, Stewed Celery, Apple Sauce
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	Floating Island, Custard Sauce.
Rice Soup, Shepherd's Pie, Mock Bechamel Sauce, Green Peas, Banana Salad.	Boiled Lamb, Cream Sauce, Steamed Rice, Lemon Jelly, Fruit Sauce.	Noodle Soup, Broiled Beef Balls, Creamed Potatoes, Mashed Turnips, Dried Apricot Whip.	Casserole of Beef, Baked Potatoes, Spinach, Chocolate Cornstarch Pudding.	Egg Sauce, Boiled Potatoes, Celery, Dill Pickles, Pineapple Salad, Wafers, Coffee.	Brown Beef Stew, Buttered Beets, Jellied Glazed Onions, Tomato Salad, Deep Apple Pie.	*Supper* Minced Pork in Border of Rice, Celery Baked Pears, Ginger Cookies.

A Jolly New Year's Eve Party

ONE of the most delightful parties I ever attended, says Alice Burrell, author of "The Party Complete," was a "Time Party" given on New Year's eve.

Every guest came representing "time" in some way. One very pretty girl was "Summertime," a good looking boy was "Wintertime." Another girl wore a straight black domino on which were pasted pictures of all kinds of watches and clocks. And, of course, all the holidays of the year were there.

When the guests were all seated the hostess gave each guest a tiny booklet on which was written the title of an experience or an adventure that they were to describe. These are some of the headings—and, as you will notice, the word "time" occurs in them all: "The Funniest Time I Ever Had," "The Happiest Time I ever Had," "The Most Boring Time I Ever Had," "The Shortest Time I Ever Had," "The Longest Time I Ever Had," "The Most Exciting Time I Ever Had," and so on.

These stories were read aloud and the guests were asked to guess who wrote each one. A prize was awarded the writer of the most interesting story.

Another game that called for agility was "A Timely Story." The hostess read an original story in which the word "time" was introduced in some fashion or other every few minutes. Every time that "time" was mentioned the guests all changed seats.

At the beginning there was one chair less than there were guests, so that some one in the party would be left without a seat when all had changed places. After each change another chair was removed. The players who lost their places stood at one side of the room. When at last only one remained with a chair the others who had lost their places were obliged to give a forfeit or tell a joke on themselves.

Promptly at twelve o'clock all lights were turned out for a minute. In that minute each man was supposed to grasp the hand of one of the girls. Those who were holding hands when the lights were turned on were to be partners at supper.

Decorate the table for a party of this kind with a "Fortune Tree"—a very small evergreen dipped in alum solution and covered with diamond dust. Let slender cords of silver thread radiate from each place to the tree, where it will be attached to the "Fortune" of that guest. These fortunes may be written or may be in the form of favors.

Little Helps for Busy Housewives

String for Dishrags.

SAVE all old bits of string, tie them together and use for crocheting dishrags.

To Stiffen Organdie.

USE two tablespoonfuls of gum arabic to a quart of lukewarm water for stiffening organdie.

Hemming Napkins.

BEFORE hemming napkins by hand run the edges of them through the sewing machine hemmer to crease the hems straight for the hand sewing.

Cutting Hot Cake.

USE the tines of a silver fork instead of a knife to cut hot cake without its becoming soggy.

Saving Your Fingers.

PUT a slit in a small cork and fit it to the back of the knife you use to pare fruit or vegetables. It will save much wear on the fingers.

Water for Bread.

SAVE the water in which spare ribs or shoulder has been boiled and use for making bread. You will then need no milk, salt or shortening and the bread will have a delicious flavor.

Good Fudge.

A TEASPOONFUL of cornstarch added to fudge before cooking will make it come out nice and smooth and never sugary.

Cutting Flowers.

WHEN cutting flowers for bouquets use a sharp knife and make a slanting cut in order to give the stems a better chance to absorb water.

Muslin on Pies.

TO prevent the syrup cooking out of pies made of fruit pin a strip of wet muslin about 1½ inches wide around the edge of the pie.

When You Entertain

By Ida C. Bailey Allen

WHATEVER the time or the occasion, the hostess who serves coffee in some form is sure to be right.

To do this it is not necessary to give a dinner. In France, Italy, Rumania, Sweden, Denmark and other European countries this fact is so well recognized that informal afternoon gatherings and evening chats are the order of the day and the coffee pot is the most overworked utensil in the household.

An older civilization has had time to develop politeness to the "nth degree" and to realize that men guests, as well as women, appreciate coffee more than almost any other one beverage. Our old Southern hostesses realized this, too, and always included coffee in the menu, whatever the occasion.

Men as a rule detest "pink teas." Why? Because the refreshments have no punch and are often so unfamiliar that they repel rather than attract. On the other hand, women like the unusual. The successful hostess, then, must strike a happy medium to please both her men and women guests.

For instance, every one likes pie, so why not serve individual apple pies, baked in muffin pans, topped with whipped cream and accompanied by steaming cups of perfectly made coffee. If you have an alcohol, gas or electric percolator, all the better, for your guests like to watch it "work." (Besides, a woman never appears to better advantage than when presiding over the coffee.) For this service, a tea cart may be used, or everything may be brought in on a tray to a low table in the living-room.

Still another appealing informal refreshment combination consists of fruit salad, nut sandwiches and coffee egg nog. The portions of salad should be small and arranged individually on salad plates, with a garnish of lettuce. A seasonable combination consists of equal parts of halved grapes, sliced apple, diced pineapple and bits of orange, put together with mayonnaise to moisten. Each salad may be decorated with halved grapes and a bit of candied cherry.

The coffee egg nog should be made in the kitchen. To do this, brew some strong coffee, combine it with one-fourth the amount of boiling milk and allow three-fourths cupful to each person, pouring it on to a well-beaten egg. Add a drop or two of vanilla, transfer to tall glasses and serve topped with whipped cream. Then pass the sugar.

An easy way to serve refreshments at an informal evening party is "buffet style," as this makes waitresses unnecessary—a big point to be considered in these "helpless" days. A menu should be chosen which can be prepared ahead and arranged on the buffet or the dining table before the guests arrive. Such a combination could include chicken salad, sandwiches, olives, salted nuts, caramel Bavarian cream, cake and coffee.

The sandwiches may be placed on the buffet just before serving time, and if the coffee is already measured out in the urn it will take the hostess but a moment to pour in the boiling water and to light the alcohol lamp or turn on the electricity.

If a simpler menu is desired the sandwiches may be of cream cheese and nuts, of orange marmalade, or of tuna fish and olives. An ice is always good form, but the Bavarian gives the same effect, and as it will stand is much easier to serve. By the way, if an informal dance is in progress and it is desirable to have the refreshments entirely cold the same ideas may be used, with the substitution of a coffee Bavarian and a fruit punch instead of hot coffee.

We are all inclined to slight the demi-tasse, yet the service of coffee at the end of the dinner may be made one of the most attractive and restful courses of the meal. But it should be served in the living room, where all thought of haste is dissipated. Again, the hostess should preside.

The coffee may be made in the living room itself. In this case the maid should bring in a good-sized tray containing the after-dinner cups and saucers, the utensil for making the coffee, as well as sugar and cream—for the latter should be provided if you would appeal to all. If a slightly bizarre note is desired, maraschino cherries with their juice may be included—two, with a little of the liquid, being allowed to each cup.

If it is not practical to make the coffee in the living room it may be brought in steaming hot in the pot (the tall, slender pots are the most fashionable), then poured by the hostess. Or, if a very large number are to be served, the little cups may be filled in the pantry and passed to the guests on a good-sized tray, which should also contain the cream and sugar.

Strange Tale Of 13th Ship Told By Old Salts

The "thirteenth ship" remains among the mysteries of the war. I have never heard any one try to explain it, says "Jackstaff" in the London Daily Mail. Even the most matter-of-fact people appear content to state facts as they are known and have it at that.

When the Norwegian convoy that was attacked by an enemy raiding force in November, 1917, left port it consisted of twelve ships. Later a thirteenth ship was added—or added itself. No one actually saw it join, no one in the end saw it leave.

A MYSTERIOUS ADDITION

Just before the fight Lieutenant Commander Fox, of the Mary Rose, counted and reported thirteen ships where there should have been only twelve. Thirteen there were at the beginning of the fray and only twelve when it ended. The stranger vanished as mysteriously as she appeared. At least that is what eye-witnesses say.

It will be within every one's recollection that the raid resulted disastrously for us. Among our losses was the Mary Rose, the vessel that first sighted and reported the thirteenth ship.

NO THEORY ADVANCED

Can any one suggest an explanation of the occurrence? I have no theory to put forward. But here is a somewhat similar war happening within my own personal experience:

One evening in the Bay of Biscay four of us were standing on the bridge of a small war ship watching the other vessels of the squadron.

"Look, there are three trawlers over there now," said one of my companions pointing to starboard.

"Impossible," declared the skipper through the chart house window. "All ships are in station and there are only two there. You can't see straight!"

"But there are three!" persisted the first speaker, and two others corroborated him, the signalman adding, "I can't make her out, sir; she doesn't seem to belong to our crowd."

THE STRANGE ONE

Out from the chart house came the skipper and joined the little group who were watching the stranger. Whoever she might be or wherever she might have come from, the one undoubted fact was that there she lay, rolling steadily along between the "double-ender" and the tubby old trawler that had been our familiar companions during many days.

While we were speculating as to the stranger's identity one of our crew gasped out an astonished "Why, she's gone!"

And gone she had! We looked carefully to see whether she had become hidden behind one of her companions. But no; the stranger disappeared as early as she came, and we could not understand how. Most of us attached little importance to the occurrence. The skipper took a different view of it.

"It wasn't a ship at all," he declared gravely, "but a warning that before the year is out the sea will claim one of us."

We laughed at his prophecy. Yet it is a fact that before the year was out the sea had claimed the man who first sighted the mysterious ship!

Is there any explanation?

Girls Of Old England Wear Trousers, Too

British girls wear trousers!

This is one of the things the war has done in England, and who is there to say that it is not a beneficial result rather than otherwise? The wearing of trousers has become quite popular among the women. These two pretty misses in sporting flannels were photographed on the Isle of Wight.

Wilds Of Rhodesia Fail To Hinder Native Carriers

Mountains Crossed In Wet And Dry Seasons Despite Jungle Meshes

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Africa, not so long ago regarded as a "sepulcher of the world's most daring explorers," now engages the attention of the world because of its vast natural resources and its industrial possibilities.

The National Geographic Society has been issuing a series of bulletins on the "boom continent," of which the following, based on a communication to the society from R. D. Parsons, is the third:

"Interior Rhodesia must be traversed by native carriers over mountains, through primeval forest, across rivers, through almost impenetrable jungle and underbrush, in peril from elephants, lions, leopards, hyenas, serpents, the tsetse fly, wild men, as well as wild beasts. Each carrier has a mail bag of fifty pounds. On an average carriers make twenty-five miles a day, and even on runs of 600 miles, from Broken Hill to Abercorn, they are seldom more than an hour behind schedule time and generally only half that. They make better time in the wet season than in the dry, as in the wet they travel in bare feet, while in the dry the earth is baked, the ground is hot like 'The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes,' and they are compelled to wear sandals.

ONE GREAT DRAWBACK

"There is one great drawback to the wet; no material has yet been produced that can resist African rain. It laughs at the average rubberised fabrics. One of the few partly successful materials is a peculiarly woven canvas made in England, and even when mail bags of this material are opened the contents are simply pulp—valueless, and frequently undecipherable. High grade paper, such as that used in The Geographic, and in fact any glazed paper, suffers most; why, I do not know. I suppose it is the combination of heat and water.

"The Abercorn run is wonderful in many peculiar ways: Past Chitambo, where Livingstone died, through the marshy region and Lake of Bangweolo, across notable rivers like Malambo, Lumbatwa, Mwinekashi, Luansenshi and lovely Chambezi, Luculu and fourteen others, of wondrous scenery, through the countries of the Watwa, Waunga, the warlike Awemoa, the agricultural Awiwa, the Winamwanga (tobacco growers) and many other tribes, across the great Tanganyika plateau and lake, through the forests of thousands of acres of rubber trees and the wonderful rubber vines whose roots can supply the world, and at last reach the border of what was formerly German East Africa.

"The plunge of Victoria Falls on the Zambesi is three times that of our Niagara, the roar is heard for nineteen miles and the column of vapor is miles high. In the dialect of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, its name means the water that smokes."

"From Kasempa to Livingstone (Victoria Falls) is 580 miles, from Livingstone to Bulawayo 290, and from Kasempa to Cape Town 2,290 miles. The fauna of Rhodesia is wonderful; think of seventeen kinds of antelopes!

MEMORIAL TO CECIL RHODES

"As for area, Northeastern Rhodesia contains almost 60,000 square miles, and it is only one of three divisions. What a memorial to Cecil Rhodes, the empire builder! For barbaric splendor nothing like his funeral was ever seen. To use a phrase that amuses the English, it 'laid out' Napoleon's, as described by Thackeray. When my cousin starts on the semi-annual 'ulendo' (trip) around the district the scene at every African village is equal to the arrival of Barnum & Bailey. This entourage is made up of native soldiers, carriers, runners, telegraphers, typists, secretaries, tent setters, flag raisers, band, household servants (forty), and I forget what else.

"Although the tsetse fly is an abominable pest, it takes second place as a destroyer of property value, to our American pest, the boll weevil. A singular peculiarity of the first named consists in its habit of biting human beings, horses and oxen on the feet.

"When animals are shipped from Cape Town to North Rhodesia, the shipping is done at night, because, unlike the mosquito, the tsetse fly works only in the day time. It prefers to work on the legs, and in the case of horses, these are done up in paraffine and cloths. It should be understood that this foe to man and beast is confined to certain districts."

TOILET TABLE SERVICES

THE Chippendale Pattern Toilet Table Service illustrated is of Solid Silver; its high quality and low price are consistent with the excellent value obtainable at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company.

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Hand Mirror ...	12 0 0	Scent Bottle ...	5 10 0

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I'm going to a tea-party today. Won't they all be jealous about my

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Also 135-inch Large Tiger, Leopard and Bear-skin FURS

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1920

REPLACE TRAM CARS BY BUSSES PREDICTION

Motor Trucks To Give Freight Trains Fight In Long Haul, Forecast

That solid tires for motor trucks will be obsolete within three years, street cars will soon be replaced by motor busses and freight cars given close competition by motor trucks on long hauls, were the predictions made by F. A. Seiberling, president of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, and P. W. Litchfield, factory manager, at a banquet given the Detroit and Cleveland sections of the Society of Automotive Engineers in Akron.

More than 200 of the foremost designers heard Mr. Seiberlin's prophesy that within the lifetime of those present, the United States would be criss-crossed by great highways of solid foundation to withstand any wear and that highways of less than 16 feet width would be unknown. He asserted that the ultimate tire would be the cord—that there would be no fabric or solid tires.

Mr. Litchfield declared that the trolley must go, stating that it has reached a point where it cannot compete with the motor bus. For financial reasons extensions are impossible, so the street car must give way to the gas-driven vehicle that can aid development of suburbs without heavy investment in franchises and equipment.

Increase in traffic has sounded the death knell of the trolley according to Mr. Litchfield. Street cannot easily be widened to give more track room-continuous traffic movement is imperative. Therefore the whole street service must be utilised by a carrier that can go to the curb to take on or discharge passengers—the trolley must go underground as in London—if it remains in existence.

The Goodyear factory manager pointed out the immobility of freight cars and delays necessitated in waiting to make up trains for given destinations. In contradistinction he indicated the mobility of the motor truck and predicted that with permanent highways and cord tire equipment, the motor truck will replace the freight car on long hauls.

Mr. Litchfield asserted that the world war had put Europe 50 years ahead in transportation and with this future for the industry in mind, asked the visiting engineers to design large capacity carriers to replace the street car and prophesied a multiple-wheeled truck would give competition to the railroads on long hauls.

How To Start Car With Dead Battery

Upon trying to start my car, one day, I found the battery had become short-circuited and run down flat. As it was imperative that I take the car up to Philadelphia from Cape May, I devised the following method of starting it.

Running another car alongside of mine, one man held the ends of two wires on the two terminals of the good battery; of the other two ends, one was grounded on the engine of my car, while the other was held to the coil terminal. This gave a good spark at the plugs and the motor started at the first turn of the crank. Once running the generator provided current enough to not only run the motor but to put sufficient charge into the battery so that when I stopped on the ferry, I started up again on the first turn.

Do not make the mistake of trying to connect the live and dead batteries together; this will not work. Connect directly to the motor.—*R. L. Jones, Chestnut Hill, Pa., in Motor.*

FIVE GREAT POWERS

The principal things to watch out for during cold weather are:

1.—Freezing of water in radiator and engine jacket.

2.—Running the battery down in trying to start a cold motor.

3.—Skidding on wet streets.

4.—Insufficient lubrication of engine due to use of oil not adapted to cold weather.

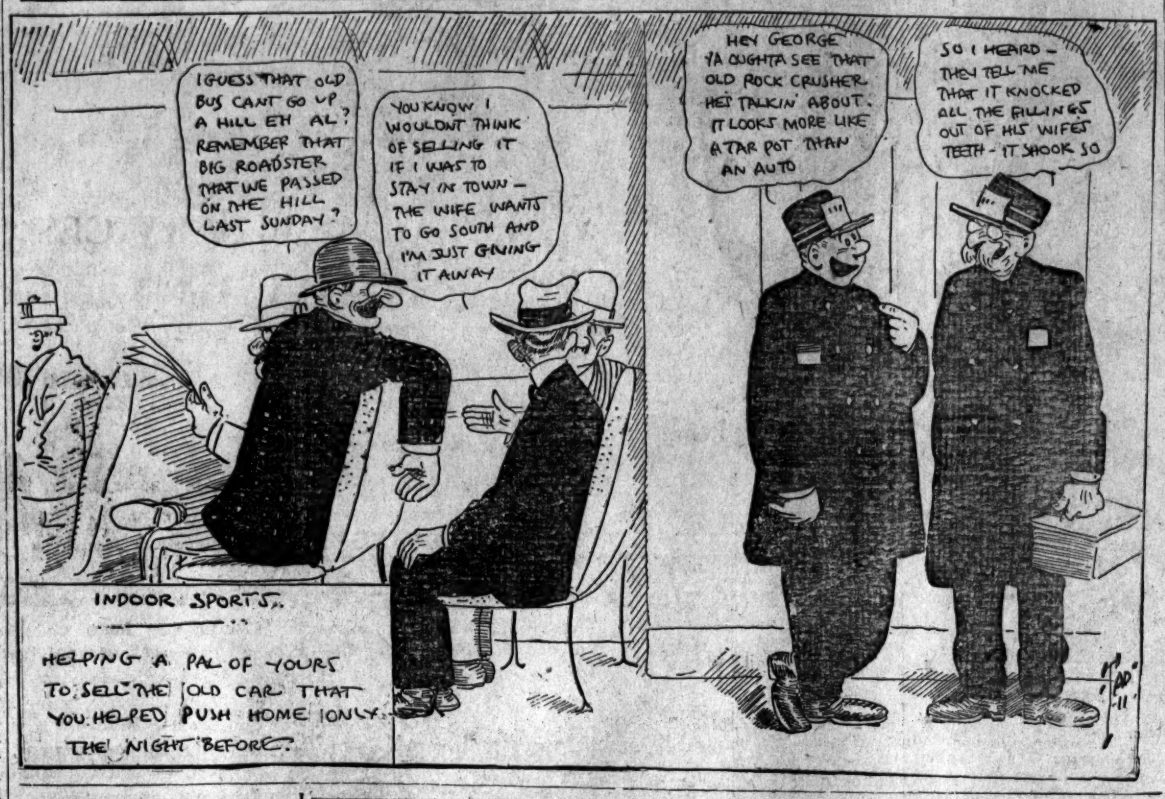
5.—Wet windshield.

There may be other troubles that are related to these, but in general these five hazards about cover the situation.

LOOK TO PHILIPPINES

The Philippine Islands as the source of America's future crude rubber supply is predicted by foresightedmen of the rubber industry. In a recent statement, F. A. Seiberling, president of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company declared that if importation of Chinese labor was allowed in the Philippines, enough crude rubber would be produced to make America independent of relying on

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


I GUESS THAT OLD BUS CANT GO UP A HILL EH AL? REMEMBER THAT BIG ROADSTER THAT WE PASSED ON THE HILL LAST SUNDAY?
YOU KNOW I WOULDNT THINK OF SELLING IT IF I WAS TO STAY IN TOWN — THE WIFE WANTS TO GO SOUTH AND I'M JUST GIVING IT AWAY
HEY GEORGE YA OUGHTA SEE THAT OLD ROCK CRUSHER HE'S TALKIN' ABOUT. IT LOOKS MORE LIKE A TAR POT THAN AN AUTO
SO I HEARD — THEY TELL ME THAT IT KNOCKED ALL THE FILLINGS OUT OF HIS WIFE'S TEETH - IT SHOOK SO
INDOOR SPORTS.
HELPING A PAL OF YOURS TO SELL THE OLD CAR THAT YOU HELPED PUSH HOME ONLY THE NIGHT BEFORE.

GOOD WEAR COMPANY FOUGHT BY GOODYEAR

Federal Trade Commission Starts Inquiry To Give Trademark Protection

The Federal Trade Commission at Washington has just issued a citation requiring the men behind the Chicago company styling themselves as the "Good Wear Tire and Tube Company" to appear before that commission and explain the reason for that name and, if possible, to show cause why they should not be required to desist from using that name in violation of the law.

In the citation it is brought out that this Chicago firm engages in the business of buying up second-hand or used automobile tires and then attempting, by cementing two of such used tires together and otherwise treating them, to produce a tire for sale. In the disposition of this inferior product it has been the practice of these people to advertise by catalogues, circulars, and otherwise, in an attempt to lead the public to believe that such tires are new and unused.

They have also by the use of the name adopted for their firm, attempted to use the reputation acquired by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in the marketing of these spurious tires. It is pointed out that the name adopted so nearly resembles and simulates the name of Goodyear as to lead the public to believe, that they are getting Goodyear products and the advantage that comes from the years of work spent in perfecting a high-quality product known all over the world, and using its high reputation in an attempt to fool the tire-buying public.

The Federal Trade Commission also finds that this spurious company has simulated even the style of advertising used by the Goodyear company for many years, in its campaign of misrepresentation.

This is only one of the many impositions that the motoring public have to contend with, and it is a class of fraud that the automobile clubs and advertising clubs all over the country are dealing with by means of "the big stick."

Motorists are combining to stop the misrepresentation in advertising and publicity illustrated by the acts of the Chicago second-hand firm to which the Federal Trade Commission so strenuously objects.

MODERN TANKS

Off-the-road hauling quickly represents duty for which solid tires are not so well fitted because they spin and stall in soft going. A. J. Emmerton, farmer, of Bloomer, Wis., writes that his Goodyear cord pneumatic shod trucks carry full loads of fertiliser, feed and corn over plowed ground where actual demonstrations showed that solids could not go. He also declares that pneumatics travel better on clay roads and are not

Grant Six Is Entirely New

An entirely new, light six-cylinder model with a longer wheelbase, greater power range, new and larger body, is now being produced by the Grant Corp. At the present time a five-passenger touring is offered in America at G.$1,495, though a complete line of body models is planned. This new Grant has a 116-inch wheelbase and is fitted with a 3⅛ by 4¼ engine, dry plate clutch, three-speed transmission and Columbia axles.

The Grant designers have succeeded in obtaining body lines of a sport model, with the roominess of a five-passenger. At the same time that this was done there is no questioning the vast improvement that has been made in the lines of the car.

Much of this is due to the new hood shape, the side lines of which are carried to the rear of the body. The upholstery is in leather, with the inside trimming in leather covered molding.

Grant Specifications

Engine cylinders	Six, in block
Bore and stroke	3⅛ by 4¼
Carbureter	Stromberg
Valves	In the head
Clutch	Dry plate
Transmission,	Three-speed in unit
Drive,	Hotchkiss; two-joint shaft
Axles	Columbia
Wheelbase	116 inches
Tires	32 by 4
Price, five passenger	$1,495

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT

The equipment is unusually complete for a car in this class, having, among other things, a Kellogg power tire pump. Boyce motometer, Neverleak top, plate glass window in the rear curtain, side curtains opening with the doors, etc.

The Grant engine is an overhead-valve, blockcast design, using a balanced crankshaft to reduce vibration. It is fitted with a Stromberg carburetor fed from a Stewart tank; a popular make of starting, lighting and ignition system and employs force feed oiling.

The clutch is a dry plate in unit with a conventional design of three-speed transmission. As may be seen from the accompanying chassis view, the drive is through an open, two-joint shaft to the Columbia axle. The semi-ellipic rear springs take drive and torque and are made strong enough to transmit these additional forces. The rear springs are 56¼ by 2 inches and lie flat under load.

The steering, front axle, radiator and other parts are of the usual type of construction. It is planned to produce 20,000 of these cars in touring, three-passenger roadster, sedan and coupe form.

FREIGHT BY TRUCK

One of the best examples of transporting freight by truck over mountain roads is that done by L. J. Ginnochio of Reno, Nev., who operates two trucks between that city and Gardnersville, Neb. Steep grades and poor roads make a severe test for motor trucks and tires. Despite conditions, the service has been in effect for four years with splendid results. Goodyear cord pneumatics have enabled the trucks to carry greater pay loads with big savings in gasoline costs over the solid tires used during the first year.

KING "8"

KING owners do not worry

They know their car represents the skilled product of many years experience in manufacture for world wide trade. Reliable operation in 55 countries, under every climate and road condition, has long ago proved the all-around usefulness of this powerful eight cylinder car.

Possessing body lines of distinctive stylishness, luxurious upholstering, and beautiful finish, the KING affords just pride to owners in many lands

Durable construction by an old established manufacturer; great economy of upkeep and abundant hill-climbing power are other features of KING excellence.

Four handsome body models:

7-passenger Touring Car
7-passenger Sedan (closed car)
4-passenger Foursome (sporting model)
2-passenger Road-King (speed model)

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.
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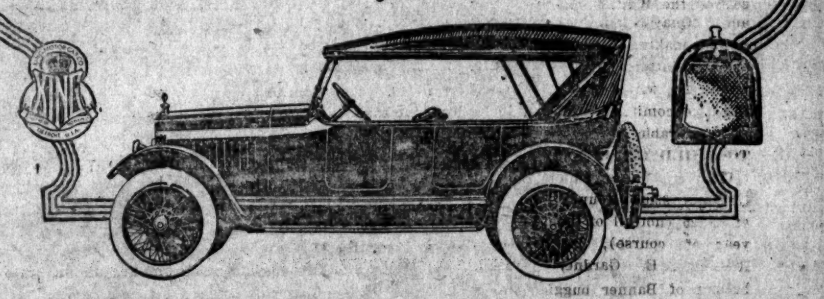
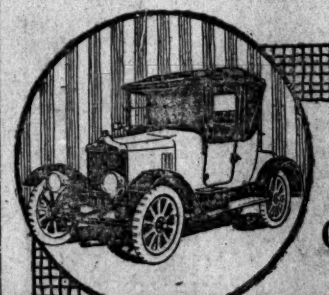
KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY Export Department 1670 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.





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The All British Standard LIGHT CAR

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Write for Lists to:
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Historic Fact.

The first British Motor Cycle used in the war by the French and Italian armies was the TRIUMPH. But the British Armies soon insisted that the entire output of the famous TRIUMPH Motor Cycles should be reserved to them and them alone.

This is the finest tribute that can be paid to the production of any manufacturer.

GOODRICH

SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES

The Tires that penetrate through the mud and grip the road. Your car cannot side-slip, no matter how greasy the streets are.

RESILIENT
LONG WEARING
PUNCTURE RESISTING

"Best in the Long Run"

All sizes carried in stock.

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St. Louis Has Ambitions To Become Center For Building Of Automobiles

City Expects To Eclipse All Other Motor Car Manufacturing Localities In United States With Exception Of Detroit

St. Louis, Nov. 20.—This city, reached by twenty-six railroad lines and with the country's greatest waterway at its door, has ambitions to become a motor car manufacturing center and is even today looking forward to the time when it will be the second largest city in the country in the point of numbers of cars turned out. The city expects within a year to eclipse others except Detroit.

Several recent developments give some color to these hopes. Not only is General Motors completing an enormous assembling plant which it is stated will assemble thousands of Chevrolet and Buick cars for the Southwestern market but the Gardner Motors Company and the Skelton Motor Corporation have plans for putting out, before another year is over 35,000 cars annually. Dorris Motor Car Company, which has been in business for fourteen years, and Moon Motor Car Company, another veteran, are well known St. Louis makers. Traffic Truck is a new comer which is moving fast.

They say labor of the kind needed isn't going to be hard to get in these parts, and the existence of these enterprises—to which should be added a huge Ford building—will develop the labor market even better. This city already is the seat of the Wagner Manufacturing and McQuay Norris companies, the former making mechanical devices and the latter "leak proof" piston rings. So, with the new companies that are coming, it will surely be a considerable motor car center.

TO BUILD GARDNERS

Gardner Motors, which plans to turn out 35,000 four-cylinder cars at $1,125 (not all of them the first year, of course), is headed by Russell E. Gardner longtime builder of Banner buggies and a brother of Governor Gardner, of Missouri. He dates back toward Durant, Dort and Nash days in the buggy business. Several years ago he got the contract for the Mississippi Valley to assemble and sell Chevrolet cars.

About 40,000 were so put together and sold before Chevrolet went into General Motor, or vice versa. His two sons were in it, and so he sold out and stayed away from the motor car business for a time. The war ended and General Motors embarked on a new and huge (they say it is $5,000,000, enterprise. He got his old plant back, or will have it at the first of the year. He has laid out the car, which is a good looker and brimful of style at the price.

The other new company has a no less interesting personality at its head. He is Dr. L. S. Skelton, of Okmulgee, Okla. Dr. Skelton was a practicing physician in Vincennes, Ind., some years ago. His health gave way and he was told to go to the Southwest. He went to Oklahoma and got interested in oil. You know the rest.

To date he has interests in oil and gas, he has a bank, a factory where they made binoculars for the government in war time, a lead and zinc mine, a 28,000-acre ranch in New Mexico, and is interested in seven big automobile distributing stores, variously in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas, Omaha, Kansas City and two in Oklahoma City. His health is better.

50,000 SKELTONS A YEAR

Dr. Skelton assays about $8,000,000, which is more than he would have been worth if he had stayed in Vincennes for several centuries. He is in the early fifties. The car his company has planned is, like the Gardner, to be a four-cylinder job. It will sell for $1,245.

It is going to be something, take it from W. A. Chapman, an old Dort man, who is with Skelton to build and market the car. It is going to be assembled in the ample plant of the St. Louis Car Company, where street cars and freight cars are built.

War expansion left the St. Louis Car Company with room enough to build 50,000 Skeltons a year, if not more, Chapman says. Edwin B. Meissner, vice-president of the St. Louis Car Company, is enthusiastic about the Skelton car, and altogether it looks like business out around that plant.

This is the same Dr. Skelton who recently bought control of the Premier Motor Corporation of Indianapolis, liquidated all the indebtedness of the company and instructed F. P. Nehrbas, general manager, to go ahead on a 5,000-car production basis for 1920. Dr. Skelton is president of Premier, and Charles S. Crawford is vice-president in charge of engineering. Ernest W. Hunt, director of sales, and Elmer McKee, advertising counsel, will work that end of it.

Just to show there are others who think well of the St. Louis endeavors, a big man in New York has offered to take on the Gardner line, but he wants so many cars guaranteed to him that not before spring will he be able to get the line established as he must have it if he takes on New York. And he's willing to wait for it, too.

So it begins to look as if St. Louis would be eventually on the country's motor car map. It's no longer a Southern town," but a grown-up city, getting near the 1,000,000 population mark.

TO STOP LEAKY TIRE VALVES

Take out the valve or the valve spring, slide the little rubber gasket down toward the spring and invert the gasket; then slip it up in its original place, put the inside back in the valve, and tighten. This will stop the leak nine times out of ten. If the rubber gasket seems to be hard, it will be of no use to try this, as you will tear the gasket and ruin the valve inside for any future use. Dirt on the rubber washer or on the valve seat will cause a leakage which, though slight, makes it necessary to reinflate tires too often. This dirt makes its way into the valve because a cap is left off. If a tire valve leaks constantly, it is advisable to change the valve.

Truck Goes Anywhere A Horse Goes

MOTORIZE THE FARM BUREAU — GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, O.
TRUCK GOES ANYWHERE A HORSE GOES

WINTER FAILS TO STOP TRIP OVER MOUNTAINS

Fourteen Inches Of Snow Meant Nothing To Essex Automobile

The highest mountain passes across the Sierras are closed for the season to automobile traffic, according to automobile clubs, State highway officials, forest rangers and road crew foremen, but A. S. Petterson, of Stockton, Calif., declares that winter has not yet lowered a rough barrier to stop his Essex.

Patterson returned from a trip across the Sierras into Nevada, going in via the Sonora-Mono pass and returning by way of Ebbett's pass and the Calaveras Big Trees. The altitude of Sonora pass is 9,624 feet, while that of Ebbett's is 8,800. These passes are exceeded in altitude in the Sierras only by Tioga (9,942 feet), and the going is much steeper and the roads much rougher. And the passes are covered with snow and it was storming along the divide when he made the trip.

Much of the way was driven through what the inhabitants of this section of the country described as the worst blizzard ever seen at this time of the year.

The Essex successfully bucked snow ranging up to twelve and fourteen inches on the level, and at times forced its way through drifts ranging up to three feet deep. The entire trip was made on the car's own motive power. It was frequently necessary for the car to back up and make several plunges ahead in order to force its way in snow plow fashion through some particularly deep drift, but at no time did any of the fair members of the party get out of the machine to lighten the load or assist the car.

"I have had lots of wonderful mountain trips but the one I have just taken far exceeds anything I have ever experienced or expected to experience," declares Patterson enthusiastically. "One who has never traveled through the high altitudes of California either during or directly following a snow storm has no conception of Nature's winter beauties. It's one thing to see the ground all white with snow, but when the stately pines, firs and cedars are also mantled with the beautiful, the picture possesses much added charm. We passed through forests in which tons of snow were suspended on the branches. You never saw Christmas trees that looked prettier."

AMERICANISE WORKERS

Americanisation is one of the greatest problems confronting the United States. Its importance is shown by the tremendous efforts of industrial concerns and chambers of commerce to make citizens of aliens. Such interest is taken in Americanisation at The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, O., that at a recent meeting of the joint conference of the Industrial Assembly, which is the governing body composed of workers, it was urged that Americanisation of all workers and foremen be accomplished immediately.

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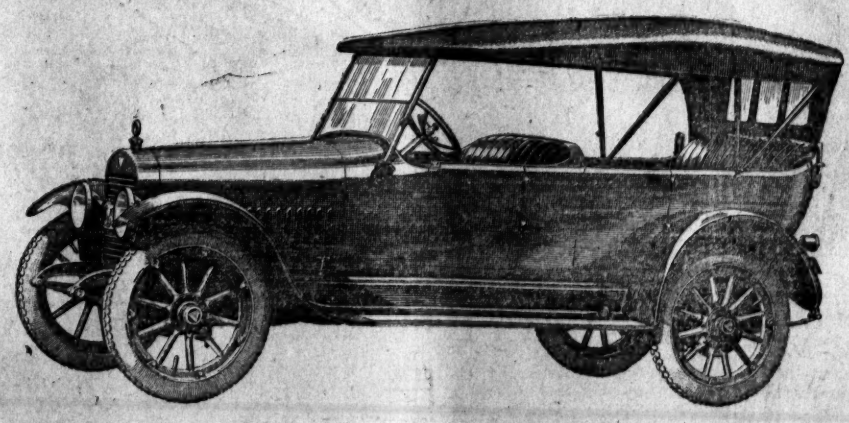

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Improvements Consistent In Buick Models For 1920

Energies Of Entire Organisation Devoted To Development Of Six Useful Machines

To those who are familiar with Buick methods, it is hardly necessary to say that the improvements on the Buick cars for 1920 while numerous, are not spectacular or revolutionary. They are good, common-sense changes in design that make for better performance, easier operation, greater comfort and improved appearance. In other words, wherever the demands of increased utility have paved the way for improvements, those improvements have been made.

This is what the motorist wants—a tried and true mechanism to which have been added comforts and conveniences that increase its serviceability, without sacrificing dependability in the slightest degree.

For nearly 20 years it has been the Buick policy to adhere steadfastly to certain principles of design and manufacture, and for the past few seasons the energies of the whole organisation have been devoted to the development of six useful models, as being best adapted to the needs of those who are logical Buick purchasers. So in this respect, also, the Buick line for 1920 is an illustration of Buick consistency.

SIX CARS IN LINE

There are three open and three closed models. And, as always each of these cars has been improved over the corresponding type of previous years.

Very little change is perceptible in the Buick Valve-in-Head motor. The oiling of the rocker arms has been still further simplified, so that it is as automatic and easy as pouring oil into the crankcase. A simpler construction has also been adopted for the oil pump, without changing its self-thawing efficiency in case of freezing. A heavier fan and improvevd type of fan belt have been adopted, the latter to prevent the possibility of the belt "climbing" the pulley.

Several changes have been made in the chassis. The speedometer drive has been taken from the front axle and wheel and has been put on the transmission, where it is better protected from dirt and water. This improvement alone is worth many dollars to the motorist. An improvement has been made in the hand brake lever. Adjustable stops have been provided to permit the regulation of the turning radius of the car. The driving strut rods have been lowered.

The steering gear improvements will make themselves felt in the easier manipulation of the car, and the large oil receiving pocket with which the gear is fitted is a decided improvement in its lubrication. The new steering wheel rim is die cast under pressure, and new type tilting steering wheels are furnished on all closed models.

A new type filler cap has been put on the gasoline tank to prevent gasoline running over when carrying a full tank. The spring suspension has been separately worked out for all models to insure the best possible riding qualities.

TWO CHASSIS MODELS

As in the past, there are two chassis models, practically identical except for wheelbase, springs and some other details necessary to adapt the chassis to the particular body to be mounted.

The body and top changes on the open models are of course along the lines of added convenience, improved appearance and in some cases of both these attributes combined with extra quality that makes for longer life.

For example, the waterproof material from which the tops are made is much heavier this year, and the same thing applies to the side curtains. This makes it possible to build the tops and curtains so that they will hold their shape longer, look better at all times, and at the same time afford perfect protection against the weather.

All open models have curtain rods, so that the curtains swing open with the doors. Suitable pockets have been provided for storing the side curtains when not in use. Escutcheon plates, hinges, trim rail and hood fasteners have all received attention that has resulted in improved quality. Even the bow sockets have been improved and a more secure method of fastening the rear fenders devised.

THE CLOSED CARS

We naturally look for greater luxury and refinement in the closed models and the exacting closed car purchaser will be far from disappointment after inspecting the two sedans and the coupe that the Buick designers have developed for the present season.

To begin with, all closed models are lower and correspondingly more graceful than the previous types but this result has been secured without sacrificing the interior head room.

All solid wooden frames are covered entirely with aluminum, even to the window casings and sashes, doing away entirely with the danger of joints opening, seams cracking and finish checking. The doors are of heavier construction, square pattern, and somewhat wider. The windows are provided with the latest type of patent window adjusters, with self-aligning sprockets and friction clutches to prevent slipping of the chain or rattling.

Each door has been provided with combination dove tail and door bumper and the windows are kept from vibrating by four spring anti-rattlers in each. The windshields have new friction locking devices to make the operation of the rain vision shield more convenient. The seats and cushions have been lowered and rearranged to give greater riding comfort.

The cowls have been re-designed to accommodate pilot side lights.

All closed models are upholstered in high grade textiles of new design, with interior trimmings in perfect harmony.

Some other changes have been made, peculiar to the individual cars, such as the contour of the rear deck and the type of fenders and dust aprons on the Coupe.

BIG PRODUCTION PLANS

These are the improvements in the various Buick models for 1920. They should not be construed as being the chief selling points of these cars. Rather, they serve to show how closely the Buick designers have followed the trend in motoring refinements, in order to give Buick owners the comfort, convenience and luxury that should rightfully accompany a mechanism so highly developed as the Buick chassis.

This season will see the greatest production ever attained at the Buick factory and the increase in the number of closed cars built will be particularly noteworthy, according to General Sales Manager E. T. Strong.

From the rather lengthy description of these changes it will be seen that the 1920 Buicks comprise the biggest Buick values, as well. In the case of the open models, these improvements are available at the same prices as prevailed last year, and that the closed car prices have not advanced at all in proportion to the really expensive additions that have been made to the cars.

SELDEN CHANGE

Realising that its rapidly expanding business could be more advantageously handled under one management, the stockholders of the Selden Truck Sales Company voted, a short time ago, to combine the selling and manufacturing ends of the business and to change the name of the company to the Selden Truck Corporation.

To carry out the plan the company increased its capital stock by issuing $1,000,000 8 percent first preferred, $300,000 second preferred and 30,000 shares of no par value common stock.

So This Is Peking!

New York, Dec. 10.—That the Chinese now have a motorcycle police squad in Peking is evident from a picture just received from that side of the world. The photograph shows one of these officers mounted on an ancient machine that from all appearances might have been in service throughout the war. His tires have evidently carried him so fast chasing a speeder that he lost his hat, for the picture doesn't show that he has one.

Aeroplanes To Aid Modern Missions In Belgian Congo

A flying boat or an aeroplane may soon form a part of the equipment of modern missions in blackest Africa, according to a letter received by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation of Manila.

The letter was from the Congo Mission of the Disciples of Christ, the headquarters of which is at Coquihatville, Belgian Congo.

"We are interested in the matter of the purchase of flying boats to replace wholly or in part the fleet of launches which we have been planning for service in communication between our various stations," the letter stated, "We have a large river steamer for transportation between stations which hydroplanes might supply. Our area is about 500 miles east and west and 200 miles north and south in extent. The whole area is covered well by an extensive system of waterways. In inland points landings might be made in small machines in the straight, smooth, central streets of the native towns, which in this section are usually clear of grass and other obstructions and are not less than 100 feet wide."

What the untamed congregations will think of the innovation is a matter of conjecture only.

GOODYEAR DECORATED

The official citation of the United States War and Navy Departments has been received by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio, in recognition of that company's attitude in rehiring the men who left its employ to enter the service of their country. The citation carries with it permission to display on the Goodyear service flag the shield of the United States as a symbol that all obligations to the men that left their work to the defense of their country, will be fulfilled.

BRITAIN PLANS AIR MAILS

An aerial mail service to foreign countries is being seriously considered by Great Britain, the Assistant Postmaster announced in the House of Commons.

It might not be long, he said, before mails would be carried to Australia, China and elsewhere in a comparatively few hours, revolutionising mail transportation.

Enclosed Liberty

In the four-door Liberty sedan and in the new coupe, there now is a new type of windshield with glass side piece, a re-arrangement of interior fittings and a general improvement in lines. The purchaser in the United States is permitted to choose the upholstery he prefers from three different shades of broadcloth, which are matched by three different colors for the exterior. The sedan seats five persons and the coupe four. Both bodies are roomier than the previous enclosed ones and show a better harmonisation of detail. A five-passenger brougham also is offered, the lines and interior being very similar to the sedan.

Large Demand For Aeroplanes in U.S.

There are over 500 people who have purchased or ordered an aeroplane in the United States during the last three months of 1919 and not less than 500 more are anxious to place their orders but cannot do so because the manufacturers are rushed with orders and cannot promise deliveries.

This is one of the important facts ascertained by the committee in charge of organising the Pioneer Aeroplane Tours.

The Curtiss Company alone has orders for over three hundred aeroplanes and is so rushed with prospective orders that it has found it necessary to put on two shifts in its factories at Garden City and Buffalo.

Over 130 orders have been received by the Curtiss Company for the pleasure type biplane called the "Oriole" because it is painted like an oriole. The Curtiss Company aircady his more orders than it can fill for pleasure type seaplanes of the type called the "Seagull." The Curtiss factories are turning out an average of one a day of both the "Oriole" and "Seagull" types.

The orders for planes range from the one-passenger type to the ten-passenger type, with a few orders for larger machines.

The passenger carrying business is also flourishing and there is a large demand for aerial passenger carrying transportation lines. Every day people wait in line for an opportunity to take a flight in a Curtiss flying boat down the Boardwalk toward the Inlet, where there are three flying boats in operation, carrying passengers from morning till night.

It is a common sight to see a man or woman in a hotel talking wildly and waving their hands to illustrate the motions gone through in making an aeroplane flight with one of the aviators at the Atlantic City Airport.

It is unfortunate for the aeronautic movement that the manufacturers are not in a position to make the necessary deliveries of aeroplanes. Not less than 2,000 pleasure machines could be sold immediately if the manufacturers were in position to make deliveries.

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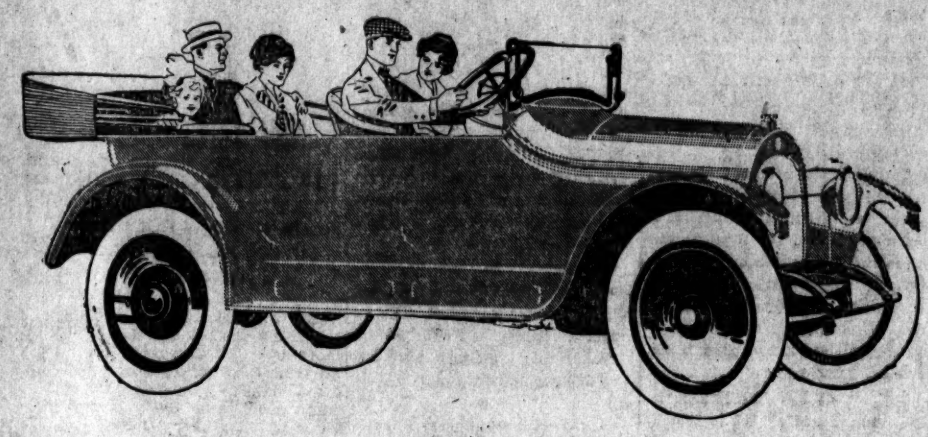

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Novelties And Retinement In Premier Body Models

Premier offers four body models on a six-cylinder aluminum-engine chassis which shows many novelties and refinements. The enclosed bodies by Fleetwood and the new open design have extremely pleasing lines which depart considerably from the previous series. One of the interesting features of the open car is that it is fitted with eleven lamps for road illumination, and for tonneau, dash and step lighting.

The dash light is made so that it can be removed and used as a trouble lamp. The shade keeps the light out of the operator's eyes and 75 feet of cable mounted on a spring reel permits the light to be taken to any point on the car. In the tonneau, lamps are placed on either side of the rear seat so as to light the running board when dismounting. In addition small corner lights are fastened to the rear top bow. On the closed cars the step lamps automatically light whenever the rear doors are opened.

NEW WIND SHIELD

A new threepiece windshield mounted upon an extremely rigid frame is standard equipment. It is made from tinted glass so as to act as a shade as well as for rain. The glass used is the new non-scatterable type which can be hit with a hammer and will not break apart although it will fracture. On either side of the shield are searchlights mounted upon permanent brackets. In addition there are two small "V" shaped cowl lights which are only used when the car is left standing at the curb.

The Premier was one of the first cars to adopt the aluminum engine on account of its good cooling properties and its light weight. Now they are not only using the aluminum engine but also aluminum pistons and gear box. All the difficulties encountered with the aluminum type of engine were in this engine.

The water circulates directly against the cylinder walls as on the conventional engine, and in addition between the adjacent cylinders. Since this design was adopted it has been found that aluminum pistons could be used and fitted as close as cast iron ones without danger of sticking. The secret of success of this design lies in the method of packing the cylinder sleeve against water leaks. A Volumoid gasket is provided at top and bottom and a cork gasket is used in addition at the bottom. The cork is depended upon to make a tight fit. By backing it up with the Velumoid gasket it is automatically tightened if any water leaks past the cork. The Velumoid gasket is said to swell to triple its thickness if wet.

CAN MOVE PUMP

The water pump is mounted upon the front end of the cylinder block in such a manner that the water outlet from the pump forms the pump support. It is held in place by a single stud so that the pump may be moved about in order to tighten the driving belt. The fan is mounted upon the outer end of the water pump shaft and therefore the fan belt drives both the fan and the pump. A Graton and Knight chain type V belt is used.

Premier Specificatons

Cylinder	Six in block
Bore and stroke,	3⅜ by 5½ in.
Electrical units	Delco
Clutch	Dry plate
Wheelbase	127 inches
Tires	32 by 4½

The Premier has a unique overhead valve gear in which the valves are set with .012 to .014 inch clearance when the engine is running at its maximum temperature, 160 to 180 degrees. This would ordinarily make a noisy engine but the tappets are noiseless due to the cam design used. In the lubrication of the valve gear all the rubbing surfaces on the rocker arms and the valve stem are wick oiled, hard felt wicks being provided and kept well oiled by the spray and vapor from the crankcase coming up into the chamber above the cylinder head.

The tip of the valve rocker arms is ground so that it works across the end of the valve stem like a rocking chair. This gives it a big uniform round surface bearing instead of a line contact. A felt washer is placed on top of the valve spring so that the rocker arm rubs across it at every movement.

This keeps a film of oil between the valve stem and the rocker arm. The same idea is worked out on the rocker arm shaft where the felt washer in the shaft is placed at the point of maximum pressure and the action of the rocker wipes oil off onto the bearing surfaces at either side.

The power from the engine is transmitted to the rear wheels through a dry plate clutch, Brown-Lipe transmission and a tubular propeller shaft that is equipped with Peter's universal joints.

The transmission is now mounted upon annular ball bearings and the reverse idler gear has been increased in diameter so as to reduce tooth pressure and so that Hyatt roller bearings instead of a plain bushing can be used. A power air pump for the tires is mounted on the side of the transmission case.

The rear axle is a Stanpar with helical bevel gears, and has Bock taper roller bearings throughout. The front axle equipment is provided by the same firm. The cars are regularly furnished with 32 by 4½ wood artillery type wheels and Firestone rims. Semi-elliptic springs are used on both front and rear ends of the chassis, the rear are 57½ inches long and the front ones 39 inches.

Watch Your Car In Cold Weather

There is an element of uncertainty in cold weather operation that must be resisted. If the car is kept in an unheated garage, it is liable to great damage when not in use. Unless a good anti-freeze solution is kept in the cooling system at all times, a frozen radiator, or cracked piping or water jackets are bound to result sooner or later. The average motorist realises that, if his anti-freeze mixture is too strong, it will boil; if too weak, it will congeal or fail to mix, impeding circulation.

To maintain a "happy medium," I have found a hydrometer (generally similar to those used for battery cell or gasoline readings) convenient. Every few days I draw off a little of the mixture (alcohol-glycerine-water) in a small glass vial furnished with the outfit and note the gravity. By means of a tabulated scale of freezing points provided, it is easy to ascertain the freezing point of the solution tested.

SOLDER ALL LEAKS

At the start of the winter season, I make sure that all gaskets, hose, clamps, and piping are in good condition, and any radiator leaks are soldered. It is advisable to flush the system with washing soda and hot water before applying the first anti-freeze mixture.

On some cars, especially those without water pumps, a partial stoppage of circulation may occur in the lower part of the system. To guard against this, I have found a heavy strip of cardboard, as long as the width of the radiator core, to the rear of which it is wired, and extending up about six inches from the bottom, easily installed and effective.

There is considerable difference of opinion about the value of different anti-freeze mixtures. Concoctions ranging from a little "Old Crowe" to "Scotch," of ample alcoholic percentage, to kerosene and table salt have been tried with varying success. But a mixture of proven merit consists of fifteen percent denatured alcohol, fifteen percent glycerine, and seventy percent water. This protects to five degrees below zero.

MANY PREPARATIONS

There are a number of preparations on the market, some to be used straight, without water, some containing a good proportion of alcohol mixed with oil, and others in powdered form. Some of these preparations last for weeks at a time; but a good many have an objectionable odor and harmful effects on hose, piping, and jackets.

A frozen battery or frozen oil may cause trouble. The battery should frequently be examined and kept within a few points of 1.280. If the motor oil is too heavy, it will not circulate freely or may spring or burst a pipe, valve, or gauge. In freezing weather the throttle should never be opened more than half until the motor has warmed up from at least two minutes' running.

The necessity for keeping the car in good running condition in winter is obvious when we consider that in ice or snow it often takes two or three times as long to stop, speed up, or turn as on a dry surface.

The best aid to starting I have found is a dash primer feeding a mixture of twenty-five percent ether and seventy-five percent gasoline through a small pipe and strainer to the intake manifold above the carburetor.

An extra set of tire chains of the easily applied type, fastening through the spokes (five or six to each wheel) pay for themselves in convenience and tire economy in slight snow and ice, while the standard encircling chains are saved for severe conditions.

Profit For Goodyear Last Year Exceeded Twenty Million Gold

The annual meeting of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, held at the company's offices, December 1, 1919, showed the past year's business the most successful in volume and profits of any year of the company's history. Gross sales for the fiscal year ending October 31, amounted to G.$168,914,982.83, an increase of G.$37,677,600.38 over the previous year. Net profits, subject to federal tax were G.$23,277,215.29, as against G.$15,388,190.74 for the preceding year.

President F. A. Seiberling, in his report to the stockholders stated that during the year both issues of outstanding preferred stock had been called for redemption and the authorised common and preferred capital stock of the company increased to G.$100,000,000 each.

"It is gratifying to be able to state," said Mr. Seiberlin, "that of the new issue of preferred stock offered to our stockholders and employes, G.$41,135,900.00 has been subscribed by 30,409 individuals, representing every state in the Union, of which amount G.$7,843,600.00 was subscribed by 17,407 employes of the company.

"Within the year The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of California has been organised with a capital of G.$20,000,000; and The Pacific Cotton Mills Company, capital G.$6,000,000, having sold to the public at par G.$8,000,000 of 7 percent preferred stock of the rubber company and G.$2,000,000 of the preferred stock of the cotton company, the Akron Goodyear purchasing all of the common stock issued of both companies in the amount of G.$5,000,000.

"Plants of the most modern design are now being erected and when completed will have the best equipment that our experience can furnish. The rubber plant will have a capacity of 7,500 tires per day; the cotton plant, 150,000 yards per week.

FORECAST FOR 1920

"We are looking forward to 1920 with a feeling of confidence and expect to be able to manufacture and distribute G.$350,000,000 worth of product during the year. The automobile, tire and accessory businesses are running along more smoothly than any other industry in the country, which means that our business will roll along in big volume for some time to come.

"The large volume of business that has come to our company has been largely a result of the service that the company has rendered to the world by making its product as perfect as the best of materials and skilled workmanship can make them.

"We now have on our pay roll 47,933 persons in our various world-wide activities, including employes at our branch offices, our California and Canadian factories, the cotton mills at Goodyear, Conn., the Cotton plantation in Arizona and the rubber plantations in Sumatra. Of these 26,681 are in Akron. Our production of pneumatic tires has now reached 33,000 daily and even this figure does not permit us to take care of the demand for our production."

HONIGSBERG Buick SERVICE

BUICK

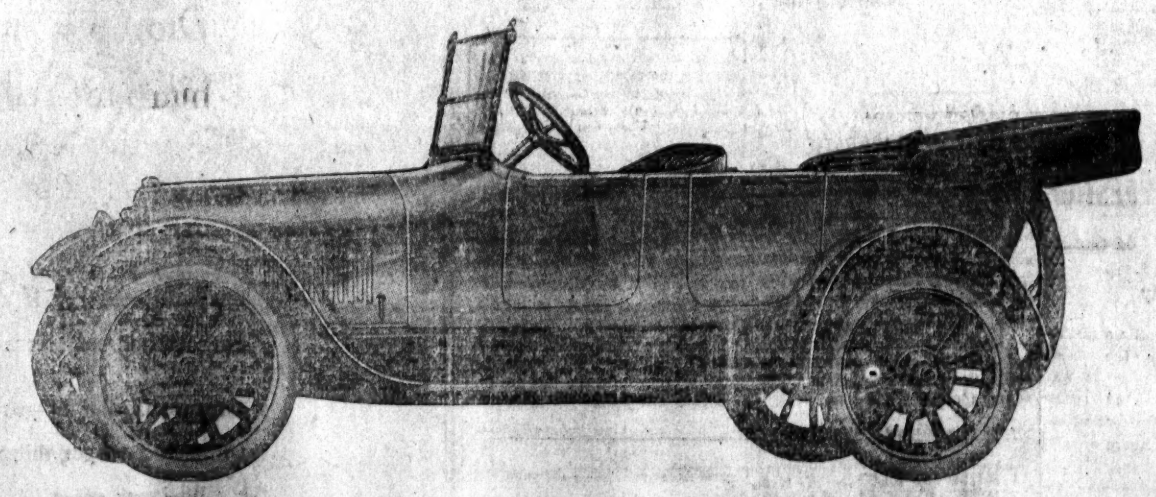
The Car of Achievement

THE Buick Valve-in-Head Motor Car is rightly termed the "Car of Achievement." Its history is written in results. Like one who has lived to serve, it is known and valued for the things it has done and the things it has made possible.

SPRINGING from the great "Valve-in-Head" principle, it has developed the possibilities of that principle so completely and so consistently as to acquire a remarkable range of serviceability.

TO speak of power is to mention but a single Buick attribute. The same is true of economy, reliability, strength, performance, balance and convenience.

ALL these things the Buick possesses in high degree, yet in its design and manufacture one is not sacrificed for another. They all combine to make it the "Car of Achievement"—the favorite among people who want things done quickly and certainly.



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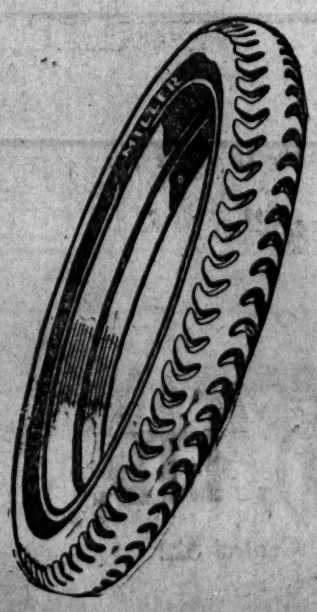

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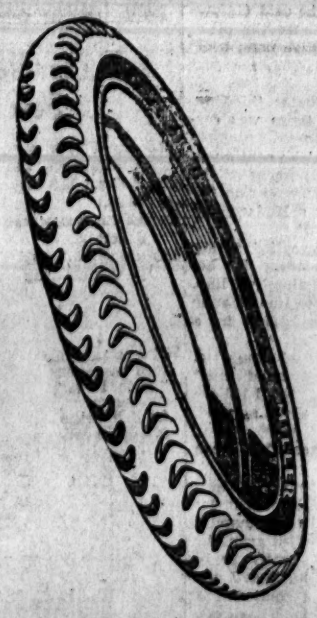

MILEAGE AND SAFETY

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

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Getting Better Fuel Results Is Cold Weather Problem, Barney Oldfied Asserts

Fuel economy in warm weather is nothing to brag about, but when cold weather arrives, the situation becomes difficult. Further than this the car does not act right because of the heaviness of the fuel. The automobile owner can do some things which will make for better fuel result in winter. In a previous article I told of methods for getting easier starting. I now propose to show how better running may be had and at the same time an attempt to get summer economy in winter. Unless something of this kind is done, the engine will carbonise more rapidly, it will be sluggish on hills and will "eat" gasoline.

For the gasoline to vaporise thoroughly it must be made more volatile and the only way to do this is to heat it. Now there are numerous ways of heating the gasoline. The fuel pipe which supplies the gasoline to the carbureter may be wrapped around the exhaust. This means that a new and longer fuel line must be used so that it may be coiled around the exhaust or simply coiled around six or seven times and placed on top of the exhaust manifold. The fuel line thus gets hot and the fuel has to pass through so many convolutions that by the time it gets to the carbureter it is warm.

HEAT GASOLINE

Another way is to so arrange the air intake so that the incoming air gets hotter, but this is not half as good as heating the gasoline. Furthermore, if the air is to be heated, there must be some means of controlling it otherwise it may at times get so hot that the engine power is reduced considerably.

The market now affords any number of different designs of combination intake and exhaust manifolds, hot-spot manifolds, so-called, special heating plugs, etc. The manifold idea is all right, but unless there is some means of keeping the air temperature constant through the whole range of the engine, you are bound to get into trouble because of loss of power. If there is a hand control on the dash, it is better than none at all. The best scheme I have seen lately but, unfortunately, I think it is applied only to smaller cars, is a combination intake and exhaust manifolds and is controlled automatically without the use of a thermostat.

USE FAN DRAFT

This manifold has three passages, one for exhaust gas, one for the controlling air and one for the carbureter air. The fan draft is cleverly used to force air through the two passages, one of which keeps the exhaust transfer to the intake constant and the other is sent to the carbureter. The idea has never been used before to my knowledge and is one of the best I ever have seen. A slight departure from this consists in having a thermostat in the air line, but I am told that the thermostat unit itself does not always work and is likely to cause trouble. The simpler one appeals to me.

Hot spot manifolds, as a class are good, but some of the designs do little good. The idea of the hot spot is to cause the ingoing mixture to strike a heated area and vaporise. If that heated area is too far removed from the combustion chamber, there may be no good results expected, for the mixture may lower in temperature after leaving the hot spot.

FUEL PREHEATERS

Fuel preheaters as a class are good only if they are near the carbureter or better between the carbureter and engine. If the fuel for example, were heated midway between tank and carbureter, it is easy to see that the fuel would cool down before it ever got to the engine. Carry this thought in mind and pick out the device which is situated as near the engine as possible.

I am against any electrically operated preheaters unless the current consumption is every small. I doubt whether the majority have small consumption as it takes a lot of current to get the required amount of heat. Exhaust gas which costs nothing, is just effective if properly used.

One clever owner showed me a stunt of his, which consisted of directing exhaust gas into an asbestos-covered chamber through which the fuel line ran. He doubled up the line in this chamber. This owner stated he got excellent result last winter.

Motor Trucks In The U.S.

Motor trucks alone used 2,400,000 barrels of oil in 1919.

There are less than 90,000 motor trucks on America's 6,000,000 farms.

Every motor truck displaces five horses. Every horse requires five acres of land to produce enough food to feed him for one year.

The cost of operating and maintaining a wagon and team of horses is 33 cents per ton mile. The cost per motor truck ton is 15 cents.

There are 50,000 trailers in use in the United States. It is estimated that at least 12 times that many are needed to meet the demands in 1920. Trailers on pneumatics are used extensively in southern fruit groves.

Milk is being produced by nearly 2,000,000 cows in Wisconsin, on more than 180,000 farms. A year's production is estimated at 8,721,000,000 pounds with a money value of $215,400,000. A good deal of it goes to 54 condenseries, 858 creameries and 2,590 cheese factories. Considerable of this raw milk is hauled by 10,500 motor trucks now registered in the state.

An innovation in the efforts to reduce the high cost of living has been started by a community center at Washington, D. C. where a farm of 365 acres, located 7 miles from the city has been purchased and will be operated by a farm manager for the benefit of all the residents of the community. Pneumatic tired motor trucks will deliver the produce from the farm to the consumer.

While power vehicles are rapidly displacing the horse in populous eastern states and growing communities of the west, ranchers in the Skull Valley of Northern Arizona near the Utah line continue to have trouble with bands of wild horses. Thousands of these outlaws roam the ranges.

London-To-Paris Airway

Air passenger service between London and Paris is now, if not a common, at least a regular thing. Here is what is said by a writer in The Daily Mail of London about this method of travel as compared with the more usual method by train and boat:

"You have heard of the speed of the air express; but I scarcely think you, or I, or any one realises how this new travel will give us a comfort, a simplification, a saving of irritation and delay, which are unprocurable in any other way. Flying is not only the fastest form of travel, but also the easiest.

"Take, for example, a journey to Paris by boat and train. You get to Victoria in time to catch, say, the 8:45 a.m. Then, after the usual formalities and the securing of a seat, you settle down to a long and fatiguing day. First you have the journey to the coast, then the ordeal of the Channel trip. Then there is the scramble for a seat in the Paris train, followed by more hours of travel before—say at about seven in the evening—you arrive in Paris, and 'taxi' to your hotel, tired out.

"Now, take the 'airway.' Suppose you find, today, you must make an urgent journey to Paris tomorrow. You ring up and book a seat in the air express, mentioning which hotel you are staying at. Next morning, at 10:30 a.m., a motor car calls for you and takes you to Hounslow aerodrome; and, after Customs formalities, you are in the air at 12:30 p.m. Your aerial journey from Hounslow to Le Bourget takes only 2¼ hours, and you look down complacently on the Channel from a height of several thousand feet. All its terrors are gone.

"You alight at Le Bourget at 2:45 p.m. and pass the Customs, after which another motor car takes you to your hotel in Paris—the journey from door to door having occupied just over five hours, as compared with at least ten by land and sea.

"You have one vehicle for the whole air journey, and one ticket only, instead of a bookful, while there are no ticket inspectors yet on the air express. They would weigh too much.

"Your fare by air, including motor car transport, is 20 guineas; while the firstclass rail and oat fare, including the Pullman charge, is £3 13s. 8d., apart from the incidentals you spend during your day of travel.

"One may assume you have a difference of £17 between land fare and air fare; and, apart from any question of convenience, I think business men whose time is money will agree that if they save 4¾ hours at an extra cost of only £3 11s. 7d. an hour, then express aerial travel may be described not as an extravagance but as a business investment."

New Chevrolet Car Is FB Baby Grand

Latest Model Said To Have Edge On "490" Because Of Lines

After having driven one of the first five new model Chevrolets from Oakland to Los Angeles and return W. S. Dulmage of the Dulmage Motor Car Company, came back to Seattle with the announcement that the FB baby Grand is one wonderful little car, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"While we always considered the "Four-Ninety" an example of refinement in small designing," he said, "this new one is an edge ahead of it because of the beautiful lines and the new door feature which permits all doors to close through force of gravity in case the driver neglects them. It will make impossible for Chevrolet doors to be broken and torn off through carelessness of their owners.

"Mrs. Dulmage and I went to Portland where we were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Carmen, of the Carmen Manufacturing Company, and then went on to Oakland. The first five of the FB models were on the shipping floor when we arrived and I immediately commandeered one of them for our use. We went to Los Angeles and to the new race track at Beverly hills.

"We returned to Oakland over the new Ridge route and were the first to make the entire trip by that highway. It is a wonderful piece of road building from start to finish, twenty feet wide and beautifully banked on the turns. It certainly is a pleasure to drive on a highway of that type.

"The little FB went over the entire route with a perfect score and I am more than delighted with it and its performance."

SALESMAN GOT ORDER ON HUDSON PRESTIGE

Classy Automobile And Chauffeur Even Sold Soap In Ohio City

Is a Hudson Super-Six a profitable investment for the sales traveler? This question is answered in the following story which appeared in a recent number of the Palmolive house organ, the Palmolive News:

"Last week I hired a man to drive me from a certain Ohio city to a small outlying town," a fine Hudson Super-Six, was used in the drive. Arriving at my destination, I asked the driver to wait while I called on the principal dealer. This man had never sold Palmolive products. And he seemed to feel that he could worry along indefinitely without taking on the line.

"I argued with that dealer for more than an hour. But nothing doing. Finally, in despair, I bade him goodbye and walked to the door. The dealer followed. Just as I entered the car he spoke up, "That's a mighty fine car you have; what make is it?

"I told him and he said (referring to the driver), 'Is the other gentleman a Palmolive man, too?'

"'Oh, no,' I replied, 'he just drives for me.'

"That set the dealer thinking. He declared that there was certainly some class to us. 'Let me ask you a question,' he continued, 'how is it that 99 percent of the traveling men use flivvers on the road, and you have a Hudson and a chauffeur to boot?'

"'That's easy,' I replied, trying to keep a straight face. 'It's because I sell the Palmolive line. If you sold the same line in your store, you, too, could ride in a Hudson Super-Six.'

"The dealer started laughing. 'You have a good line of toilet articles,' he agreed, 'but I believe your line of talk is about as good. I would surely sell your stuff in the store and I'll see what I can do.'

"So we went back. Fifteen minutes later I had his order for five gross of Palmolive soap and a $60 assortment of toilet articles.

"Before I left, I gently broke the news to the dealer that I was driving around in a rented car. He appreciated the joke immensely.

"'Next time you come back this way we'll hire that car together and go out for a ride,' he suggested."

AWAY WITH VIBRATION

A great many cars vibrate and rattle at high speeds due to loose front fenders. These can often be reinforced and made rigid by placing a rod between the two just below the lamps. Make two angle washers and draw tight into place. Pull the fenders back first by hand to get the length of the rod and the angle at which to make the angle washers. Make of one-quarter inch iron.

RIDE A RIGID, RAPID, RELIABLE

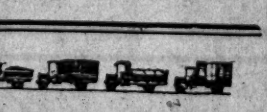
RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

with wheels carefully built and hand-trued by the most highly skilled British operatives. Thus comfort in cycling is assured and the wheel runs and remains true.

GUARANTEED FOR EVER ALL THE WORLD OVER

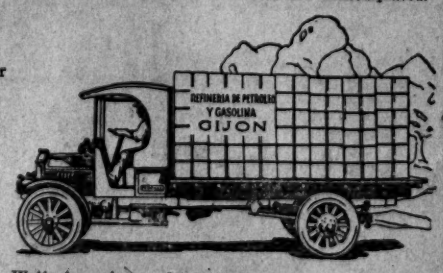
Wm. Forbes & Co.
TIENTSIN



The Federal Motor Lorry Unequalled Under Severest War Conditions

The gruelling tests of war have proved the efficiency and absolute dependability of the Federal Motor Lorry.
The Federal has served under the flags of almost every Allied Government.
Engineers everywhere have endorsed the mechanical perfection of the Federal.
We are speeding up the production of Federals on a peace-time basis.
Immediate shipments to any part of the world are contemplated.

Write us today for free magazine "Traffic News" —also for full prices and discounts



Write for prices and territory open.

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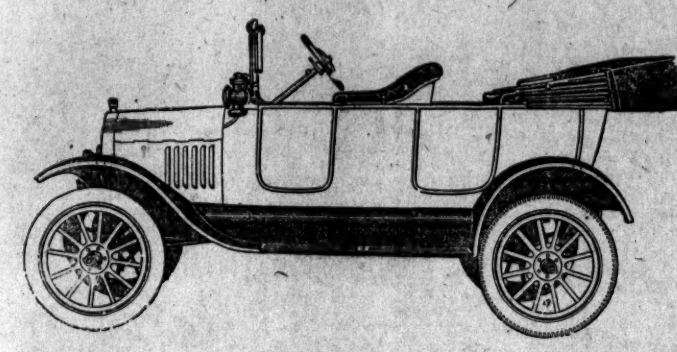

A Business Asset

ESPECIALLY in these days when thrift is patriotism, you can conscientiously own a motor car. It is a mistaken idea of economy that would prompt you to put off buying one.

Clear-thinking men realize today that the automobile is absolutely essential to business and domestic life. One prominent manufacturer has said, "Take the telephone, the wireless and the automobile out of our lives and we should retrograde fifty years."

Business economy is a thing to be applied carefully, and with a view to preserving the interests of commerce in the healthiest possible state.

The realization is growing everywhere that anything that will speed up production, that will serve to get things done more rapidly, that increases man's personal efficiency, is a big business asset. The automobile is an essential utility today because it is doing these things.

The Ford offers the best value on the market. There are many reasons why, if you are a man of even moderate means, you should buy a

FORD Touring Car

The following reasons are sufficient in themselves.

Just consider the price—

TAELS 700

The First Cost is Moderate;
Running and Upkeep Expenses are Low;
The Car is Smart, and Comfortable to Ride In.

"Anybody can afford a Ford"

For demonstrations and further particulars, apply to

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Mileage Guarantees For Automobile Tires, Like Bound Feet, Are Relics Of Barbarism

Expedient Of Selling Tires On Basis Of Actual Service Rendered Tided Makers Over Trying Period When Business Was In Its Infancy But Day Of Common Sense Is Here, Says Writer

(By Alexander Johnston in Motor)

Custom doth make cowards of all," if we may be allowed to paraphrase a gentleman not unknown to fame as William Shakespeare, and truly he might have said "custom doth make sheep of all." What has been must be, till some courageous innovator arises in and splits the pate of custom with his sword of common sense. Custom bound the feet of Chinese girls to their lasting pain and disfigurement until western ideals penetrated the land of Cathay. Custom burned the widows on the Indian Rajahs on the graves with the deceased, until the coming of the British forced a more humane use of these by-products of marriage.

All of which makes us wonder whether it isn't about time for common sense to step in and demolish the time-worn custom of furnishing mileage guarantees with automobile tires. Undoubtedly the elimination of this custom would cause some pain to a certain restricted class of car owners, but it is equally sure that it will improve its morals with respect to the teaches of the fifth commandment, so the entire race of tire adjusters may be able, in time, to get back its faith in human nature.

The fact is that tire guarantees are simply a relic of barbarism in the automobile field. They are against all the canons of modern merchandising. There is no other product of a reliability and efficiency equal to that of the present day automobile tire, whose manufacturers have to offer a guarantee of service. The maker of high quality shoes does not guarantee that you will walk 5,000 miles on his soles. The hat manufacturer doesn't assure you that his derbies will last through six months of winter weather. The builders of railway engines do not guarantee their product for a certain number of thousands of miles of running. The makers of automobiles do not guarantee their vehicles for a set distance of operation. Why, then, should the tire manufacturers guarantee their products on any such basis? Custom, that's all.

ORIGIN OF GUARANTEE

It is not difficult to trace the tire guarantee back to its origin, which was in the days when the automobile was just beginning to stagger uncertainly about our streets and highways. Even at that time there was a tire industry, but it was one trained in the making of tires for a totally different vehicle—the bicycle.

When the first motor vehicle appeared, the tire industry fitted them with bicycle tires slightly magnified, but identical in design, even to retention of the single tube effect. The primeval cars were light, but nevertheless even on these the service demanded of tires was vastly different from that of the bicycle. So it befell that the bicycle tires used on the early automobiles quickly went to pieces. The inevitable result was discontent, protests and bad language among car owners of that time.

The tire companies started out bravely enough making replacement adjustments for faulty products, just as any reputable manufacturer would, but the simple fact is that the tires of that time were so generally poor that this could not go on for long.

Some genius, history has not preserved his name for us, hit upon the expedient of selling tires on the basis of actual miles of service rendered. This he did by guaranteeing a certain set mileage, at that time it was usually 1,500 miles, and making an adjustment on a new tire for every mile which the casing fell short of that guaranteed service.

In theory this was an admirable solution of the tire makers' difficulties. It enabled them to get through the trying period when they were practically learning their business. But unfortunately it opened the way to numerous abuses, which have grown with the passing years, until now the problem seems to have reached a stage where it has got to be solved permanently.

And the abuses incident to the mileage guarantee system are not confined to mere light-hearted carelessness, to put it kindly, on the part of car owners. The system has opened the way to professional theft, which has grown to alarming proportions. In this field the "gyp" or "dip" finds congenial occupation. Many of these birds of prey devote their entire time to the purchase of old casings, which are immediately turned in with a claim for mileage. Many of these claims are not allowed by the adjusters, but enough get through to give the dips a plentiful harvest of new tires, which they sell at cut rates.

This is not any mere sporadic outbreak of casual dishonesty, but is going on all the time. It has assumed the proportions of a minor industry of swindling, which, with honest carelessness, if there is such a thing, on the part of bona fide car owners, is costing the tire manufacturers millions of dollars each year, and just remember that every expense of this kind is inevitably reflected in the price of tires.

Once the guarantee system of selling tires was saddled on the producing industry, it became impossible for individual companies to break away from the practice. Car owners had been educated to expect a guarantee and they would not patronise a concern which did not offer one.

It is possible to trace the development of the art of tire manufacture in the gradual growth of the mileage guarantee. In the beginning the ordinary guarantee was for 1,500 miles. Before many years it rose to 2,000 miles, 2,500 and 3,000. Ten years ago the usual guarantee was 3,000 miles, though some daring manufacturers were offering 3,500 and talking about 4,000. Up to 3,000 miles the guarantee system of selling tires was perhaps justified and necessary. Even that proposition is open to discussion. But today the case is very different.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

During the past ten years the progress achieved in the art of tire making has been relatively greater than in all the rest of the fifty years since Dunlop launched the pneumatic tire.

As far as automobile tires go, the past ten years have seen them progress from a fairly reliable and durable product, which still retained a considerable element of experimentation, to a finished production approximating completely satisfactory service. Do not mistake this.

No tire company would claim that its casings were absolutely perfect. Tires do fail through faulty materials and workmanship. But the vast majority, in fact all but a negligible percentage of the tires built today will, unless they are abused by the operator, give far more than their guaranteed mileage. And just a word as to that mileage.

During the past ten years the guarantee offered with standard brands of tires has risen from the ordinary 3,000 miles of 1910 to a minimum of 5,000, with 6,000 and even 7,000 miles by no means uncommon.

Now the question arises as to whether a product that gives this comparative amount of service needs any guarantee. Obviously it is a quality product and manufacturers of other products falling in this class do not feel the necessity of guaranteeing a certain definite service to be rendered.

Naturally these producers of quality products stand behind every article they turn out, to make good any deficiency resulting from faults of materials or workmanship, and these will always exist to a certain limited extent in anything into which fallible human labor enters.

Every reputable tire manufacturer today would expect to stand behind his tires for failures due to his own mistakes. But the great question still remains: Is the tire maker at the present time justified in translating the attitude of the manufacturer of quality products, into a definite service guarantee? And the only possible answer is, No.

Removal of the guarantee would bring an enormous economy into the field of tire manufacture. The adjustment departments of the big tire companies are very expensive to operate and, while there would always have to be arrangements for adjusting tire failures, the removal of the guarantee would do away with so much of the complicated detail that great economies would result.

OWNER WOULD BENEFIT

Strangely enough it is the motor car owner who would benefit, perhaps even more than the tire manufacturer, by having the guarantee lifted. To begin with, his morals would be benefitted by the removal of temptation to—well, creative imaginative effort. But more than this, if he bought his tires as an ordinary quality product, he would be more likely to take proper care of them than he does now, with the guaranteed mileage.

The feeling that "I shall get 6,000 miles out of these casings regardless of how I treat them" is undoubtedly responsible for much of the careless abuse to which tires are commonly subjected. Any tire adjuster will tell the world, whenever he gets the chance, that most of the tires brought to his desk have failed to reach their guarantee simply because they have been abused in some way.

The tire manufacturers every year spend millions of dollars in making adjustments which they are morally certain are due to the owner's faults and not to their mistakes of materials or workmanship. The average adjustment is a sort of eleemosnary hand-out to keep a customer lined up for a particular brand of tire. It is a charity bestowed with ulterior motives.

In the beginning the mileage adjustment was designed to enable the tire companies to make a living; today it is kept alive because the concerted action necessary to end it has never been obtainable.

There are evidences now of a getting together for concerted action by the tire manufacturers, to end what has become practically an abuse. The quicker the tire mileage guarantee goes the way of all flesh, the better for motordom.

Curtiss Seagull Popular Machine

The Curtiss "Seagull," formerly known as the "M-F," is suitable for the sportsman and for passenger-carrying at lake and seaside resorts. As an exhibition attraction the flying boat always plays a spectacular role. The passengers are seated side-by-side with dual control. The cockpit is finely upholstered and comfortably arranged.

Span of upper plane, 49'-9"; span of lower plane, 28'-10"; Overall height, 11'-9".

Weight empty, 1,796 pounds; useful load 636 pounds. The speed range is from 45 to 69 M. P. H., and an altitude of 5,000 feet is reached in 27 minutes. The maximum endurance is 325 miles. A Curtiss OXX 100 100 H. P. engine is used. At Manila A. K-6-150 H. P. engine is used which gives the "Seagull" a speed of 77 miles per hour.

Mack 5½ ton Lorry & Trailer loaded with barrels of oil—carrying large load on the lorry and pulling a heavy loaded trailer in addition. The most efficient and economical lorry for this purpose.

The Motor Lorry will transport goods more cheaply and dependably than any form of animal power.

Mack Motor Lorries are used economically for hauls up to many scores of miles—whereas animal power is only practical for a short transport.

The Mack Lorry is a giant for strength, endurance, speed and low cost per ton-mile.

Built complete of carefully selected materials in Mack factories—not assembled of parts bought at random.

Responsible and energetic dealers required in each District

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Factories: Plainfield, N. J., Allentown, Pa.
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Agents, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

The "All-Weather Tread" is Tough and Double Thick

The big, sturdy blocks are additional rubber—not merely a design on rubber of ordinary smooth tread thickness.

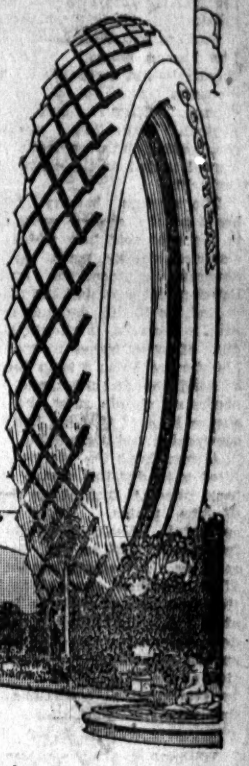
The original smooth treads in new type Goodyears are preserved beneath the "All-Weather" projections.

The blocks in the center of the tread last for thousands of miles. When they are worn down there is still a thick plain tread beneath.

The blocks at the side do not all wear off—they are there to help provide traction as long as the tyre lasts.

Goodyears are the tyres of extra wear—their service will satisfy you.

Ask your dealer for Goodyear Fabric and Cord tyres made in both Inch and metric sizes, also Heavy Tourist Tubes.



GOODYEAR

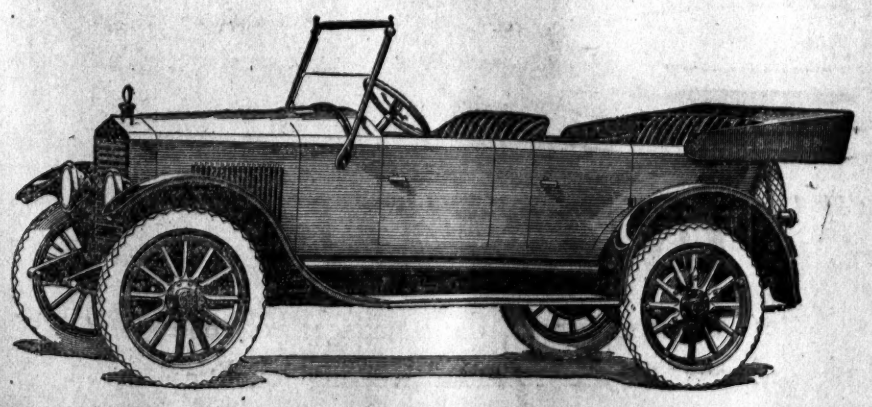
Four-Cylinder Perfection

Is Exemplified In The

ESSEX

5-Passenger

Touring Car



ESSEX

5-Passenger

Touring Car

Manufactured in the same factory as the famous Hudson Car

The Essex

combines at Minimum Cost the Exclusive Features of

COMFORT—SAFETY—LUXURY—PERFORMANCE AND BEAUTY

that are the attributes of high-priced cars, with the advantages of

LOW FIRST COST—LIGHT OPERATIVE COST—AND MINIMUM DEPRECIATION

We have a small stock in hand and shall be delighted to take you out for a trial run at any time

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ESSEX MOTOR CARS DETROIT USA

Keeping The Car In Trim

The storage battery has been developed to such a high state of perfection that many Buick owners are unconscious of the presence of a battery in their cars. Considering the abuse and neglect that a battery often receives, it is remarkable that it continues to function properly.

When trouble results, it is usually due to the forgetfulness of the driver in attending to the simple things necessary to the life of the battery. Should the owner neglect to keep the motor supplied with sufficient oil, he is not surprised if it fails to run smoothly. He knows that lack of water in the radiator, for instance, means an overheated motor.

And, yet, there are owners who, particularly careful about motor lubrication, abuse their batteries.

Storage batteries, after all, are like human beings. They are chemical—not mechanical. Their elements undergo a constant change. They can suffer from neglect, starvation, overwork, overheating and overfeeding. The crucial period of their lives is in early life.

The storage battery is the heart of the electric system. It is the reservoir into which the electrical energy made by the generator is stored for ignition, lighting and cranking the motor.

And, as its life depends on the care it receives, it should be the duty of every owner to see that his storage battery is in the best of condition at all times. By observing simple rules, he can assure himself that his battery is serviceable and dependable.

Always keep the battery cells filled with distilled water to a level one-half inch above the top of the plates. Never fill the cells full. Look into all cells frequently, just as you do your radiator. A battery cannot be filled and then expected to function indefinitely without further attention. The filling should be done frequently rather than on specific dates because the evaporation of the liquid is affected both by atmospheric conditions and driving.

PLATES BECOME HARD

Without water the plates become hard and are rapidly overheated by the charging current. Filling the battery too full, however, is as unwarranted as not filling it full enough. Too much water makes the acid overflow and eat away the wood case. Always be sure that the distilled water is pure. Never allow it to come in contact with metal. Distilled water may be obtained at the service station or at any drug store.

It is never necessary to add acid to your battery when it is functioning properly. While discharging, the acid is absorbed by the plates; while recharging forces the acid out of the plates into the solution again. Only the water is evaporated.

The battery and battery compartment should always be kept clean and dry and the terminals clean, bright and well covered with vaseline to prevent corrosion.

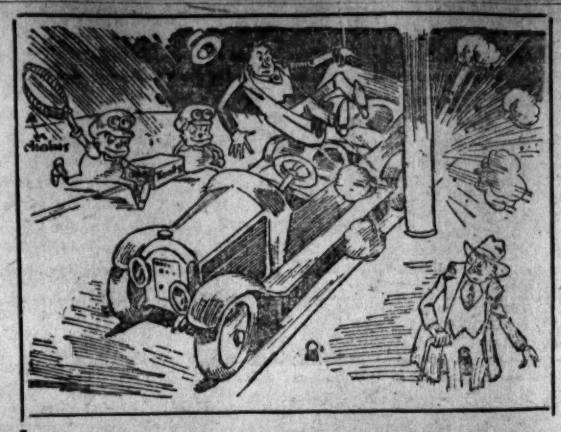
WILL NOT FREEZE

A fully charged battery will not freeze at any ordinary winter temperature, but a discharged battery will freeze at a little below 32° F. Be sure to take hydrometer readings regularly. The gravity should always be up to at least 1.275. If you lay up your car, the battery should be removed and placed in storage, where it may be kept charged.

Another precaution in battery care is to be certain that there are no leaky cells in your battery. When filling, if one cell takes considerable more water than others, this indicates that jar leaks. Unless repaired immediately, the battery may be ruined.

It is advisable to keep in touch with the nearest battery service station. It is naturally to the best interest of the battery manufacturer to see that the battery is working as it should. The service station man will make an examination of the battery and tell you its exact condition. He will explain its relation to the rest of the electrical system and how your driving in summer and winter affects the battery.

You cannot expect too much of him, however, if you neglect to show the respect your battery deserves. Watch the water in your battery as carefully as you do the oil in your engine or the water in your radiator. Attending to the simple things will prevent much inconvenience and trouble later—From *The Buick Bulletin*.



It's sometimes very funny—
if nobody is hurt—to witness a motor-car. accident where "the other fellow" is concerned. What would YOU think, though, if YOU had an accident with YOUR car, and had to pay a third-party claim, or else foot a big bill for repairs to YOUR car?

Take No Chances!

You may become involved in an accident any day. Therefore, take out an

X. S. POLICY

which relieves you of personal loss, liability and third party claims at a small cost annually. Write for a prospectus.

C. E. SPARKE

INSURANCE OFFICE

Agent for the

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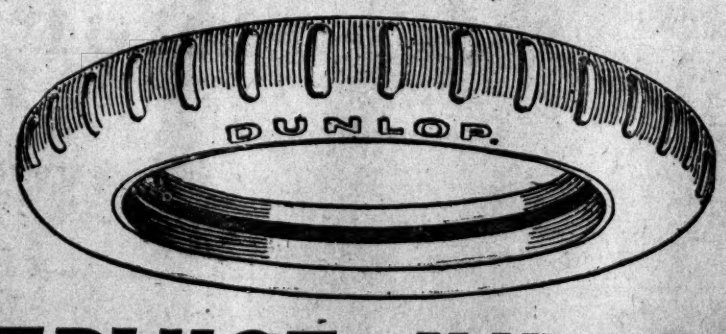


SERVICE INDEED!

The following extract from a letter received from the manager of one of the local garages, offers marked testimony to the splendid wearing qualities of Dunlop Tyres.

"The hire car drivers give tyres pretty rough usage and for ordinary purposes you "can figure 1/3 more mileage than the hire cars get. On ordinary Dunlop "Covers the hire cars get about 6,000 miles, while *I have just had my first "blowout after driving 10,642 miles on the original Dunlop Covers which "were put on my car.*"

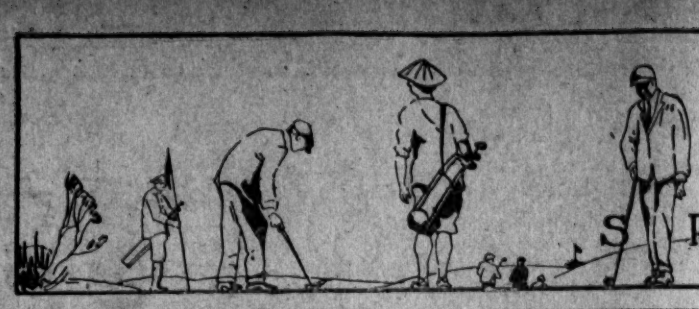
Would it not pay YOU to fit Dunlops now and always?

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

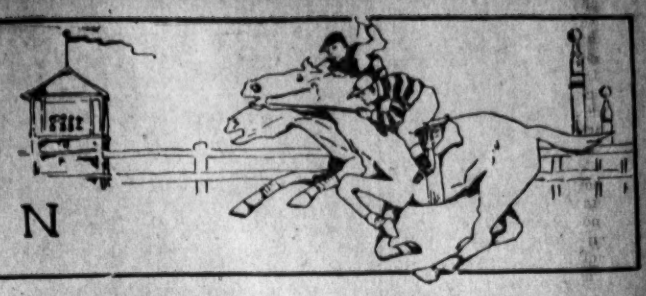
Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.

Phone: Central 2248 20 Kiukiang Road Cables: "Pneumatic"



The China Press

SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1920

CLUB AND RECS WIN CUP GAMES

S.F.C. Eleven On Long End Of 3-1 Score, Beating St. Xavier's Team

RECS WALLOP CUSTOMS

Have Little Trouble In Coming Through, 5-1; Rangers Blank Navy

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

FIRST DIVISION
SKOTTOWE CUP
S.F.C. defeated S.F.X. .... 3—1
S.R.C. defeated Customs .. 5—1
SECOND DIVISION
Rangers defeated Navy.... 4—0
EXHIBITION
S.F.C. defeated Whizzbangs 1—0

Before over 1,000 people, the Shanghai Football Club eleven defeated St. Xavier's by a 3-1 score in one of the two semi-final matches played in the Skottowe Cup competition at the Race Course yesterday. The other game, between the Recreation Club and Customs eleven, went to the Recs by a 5-1 score. A big crowd saw this match, too.

Of the two second league games scheduled, only one was played, the Rangers defeating the Navy on the Widow's Monument ground by 4-0. The game down on the cards for the Hongkew Park was mutually postponed to a later date.

The Whizzbangs and the Football Club's reserves played a pleasant sixty minutes to a 1-0 win for the Club. The match was played on the Recs ground.

The Shanghai Football Club eleven qualified for the final round of the Skottowe Cup competition yesterday by beating the St. Xaviers by three goals to one on the Police ground. The weather was ideal for football and a good crowd of spectators turned out to watch the match.

The St. Xaviers were without the services of Oliveros, Noodt and Favacho but their places were ably taken by reserves. Having most of the play and keeping the ball for practically three-quarters of the game in their opponents' territory the Club should have scored more than three goals but the splendid defense of Encarnacao prevented them time after time from increasing their score.

The Club won the toss and were the first to attack and on a few occasions came very near towards scoring. After playing for a while on the defensive, the Xaviers suddenly took up the attack and forced a corner which enabled them to open the score. Gutierrez, the outside right took the kick, sent in a splendid shot and his younger brother, rushing up, had little difficulty in kicking the ball into the net.

Encouraged by the success the Xaviers continued to press but it was not long before the Club again became energetic and succeeded in leveling the scores through Archer who scored from a drop shot.

GOALIE STUMBERS

A few minutes later the Club had taken the lead through a misunderstanding on the part of the Xaviers goalie who claimed that Leslie was off-side and made a feeble attempt to stop the Ball kicked by Drake to whom it was passed. Towards the interval the Club were still pressing but were unable to increase their lead.

On the resumption of play the Club had matters much their own way and except for an occasional brave attempt on the part of the Xaviers forwards to rush the Club's goal, the latter kept the ball continually in the Xaviers half.

The Xaviers backs were continually called upon to check the Club's forwards and although the latter were fast and forced several corners it was only towards the end of the game that they were able to add another goal to their score.

FOUR MEN INJURED

In the meanwhile Archer had to leave the field for a while, then Silva had to do the same and a few minutes later Gutierrez was also injured. The poor combination of the Xaviers forwards and their tendency to play an individual game prevented them on numerous occasions from taking advantage of fine opportunities opened for them by their halfbacks.

The Xaviers did succeed in forcing a few corners but these were brought about by the individual efforts of their forwards. Had they combined together the results might have been quite different.

Gutierrez, on the outside right, besides being the fastest man on the field, was the one who sent in several fine centers which however were not availed of. Robertson was the backbone of the Club's team and it was through his hard work that the Xaviers forwards were not only checked but whenever they

(Continued on Page 2)

STAGE AND SPORT

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

The Treaty has been signed at last
Could any thing be finer?
Japan would rectify the past
And give Shantung to China.
The Chinese now the taxes pay
They're really getting wiser
But now I hear
Sometime this year
We're going to try the Kaiser,

* * *

The World is smiling as it reads
The Willy-Nicky Letters;
They show the nature of the breeds
That ought to be in fetters.
This week the German people give
Some Kaiser revelations,
So Potsdam-Bill
And Little Will
Won't join the League of Nations.

* * *

On Dollar day at Whiteaway's
A lady paid a dollar
To buy a pair of shapely studs
A shirtwaist and a collar
Some dollar socks with clock designs
Some dollar pants for Jimmy
A dollar hat
Can you beat that
A dollar for a—sweater.

* * *

Now Godliness and Cleanliness
Should be like good twin daughters;
But how clean up our daily mess
Without the aid of waters.
For days our bath has looked like mud
The Works are not behaving
Oh, Mr. Wood,
Do please be good
Clean water send for shaving.

* * *

The Drys are making quite a push
To feed the world on water,
A cannon off the cush by Bush
A follow through by Porter.
And is the China off the rocks?
Exchange still upward flutters.
And burglars grouse
Because your house
Is having wedged up shutters.

* * *

The Bobbies lost the Skottowe Cup
And Crookdake went aweeping,
He said he rather train a pup
Than soccer men go seeking,
But Brother Faust sent out a team
The bobbies started winning
They eased their joints
And gained two points
Now Crookdake's always grinning.

* * *

The A.D.C.'s production of the "Pirates of Penzeance" will take place early in March according to reports. A big chorus is tackling the tuneful melodies in fine style, and the directors express themselves well satisfied with the material. The principals are also making sure of lines and songs, so that before long the stage will be tenanted by a crowd of happy players. The Denniston Company leave for the north next Sunday and the theater will then be free for rehearsals for some time.

* * *

Miss Marie Tempest, Mr. Graham Brown, and company have had to postpone their dates till May. It is likely that the amateurs will appear in a somewhat ambitious production in April.

* * *

One of the chief foes of the Theater today is the Shanghai dinner, a late, heavy and brain-killing ordeal. That last cup of coffee or that last peppermint spoils the pleasure of quite a lot of playgoers, who curiously enough want to know what the play is all about right from the very start. There was a controversy in one of the English papers a little time ago as to what time the curtain should rise. A large variety of answers came in, some insisting on six, some on seven, and some on nine o'clock. A characteristic response was sent by Bernard Shaw—"For the majority of modern plays, the curtain should not rise at all."

* * *

The Denniston Players still find favor in the eyes of the local playgoer. All three plays presented last week were well patronised. It was a thousand pities that Denniston was unable to take his big part in "The Third Degree." No one was more disappointed than Denny himself. That throat still gives him trouble despite the efforts of the best doctors. DeWitt Newing came to the rescue and his quick study was a real masterpiece.

* * *

THIS WEEK'S PLAYS

On Monday and Tuesday the Denniston Players will repeat two of their successes in "Up In Mabel's Room" and "Civilian Clothes." The first named play is quite the most popular farce that the company possesses and all the parts are splendidly filled. "Civilian Clothes" has plenty of laughs and thrills and serves especially to show what a very fine actor Leo Kennedy is. His delightful portrayal of the Irishman, who has recently been demobbed, is well worth seeing time and time again.

I had only heard of "The Acquittal" which is the piece for presentation on Wednesday and Thursday, so I called upon Denny Denniston and asked him all about the piece, so that I might enlighten our millions of readers on the subject.

This is what he told me apropos "The Acquittal:" While in New York, R. J. Madden of the American Play Company called upon me at the Lamb's Club and requested me particularly to go to Chicago to see "The Acquittal" with the object in view of buying the play for the Orient. It had been tried out in one of the smaller towns, and a big success was predicted. I went to Chicago and saw the play on its second performance, wired New York and bought it. That my judgment was correct is confirmed by the fact that it concluded a sixteen weeks run at the Cohan Theater playing to $14,000 a week.

"It was due to appear at the Harris Theater, Broadway, during the present week of January—reports have not as yet come through—but it is a feather in the management's cap that Shanghai is getting 'The Acquittal' in the same month of its production in New York. I think it a very fine and powerful play. It gives Vaughan Morgan his first big chance here."

Well, that is what Denny has to say about the play, and I know him well enough to back his judgment. I look forward to Wednesday evening with pleasurable anticipation.

On Friday evening "Friendly Enemies" will be repeated. So many requests have been made for this fine play that it will play a fourth time.

* * *

The Circle Sportif Francais is producing on Saturday next "Peau Neuve" a comedy in three acts by Etrienna Rey. This is the second production of the Club this season and promises to be as startling and enjoyable as the first. The dress rehearsed takes place next Thursday.

* * *

SKOTTOWE CUP

The Skottowe Cup Competition is now on the last lap. One of the surprises of the struggle was the easy way in which the Police team was disposed of. With Quayle back and fine support from the rest of the eleven, Crookdake had an idea that it was all over except the shouting, and the filling up of the "Coop." He was a very sad man when his prides and hopefuls went under. I met the genial secretary a week ago yesterday returning from the Race Course after the game between St. Xaviers and the Police. I could see a mile off that something had pleased him. His smile quite blotted out the rest of his face. He stopped my car—I mean my ricsha—and said: "We've got two points, we've beaten the Xaviers and we did not have Quayle." He was so pleased that he wanted me to come into the station and share a bag of peanuts.

* * *

The Porter-Bush billiard match on Thursday next is sure to call out a big house. Both players have done good things in the various matches but all efforts were dwarfed when Porter beat Komaroff in decisive fashion, and scored his points at the rate of about twelve minutes for a hundred.

Bush is delightful to watch and he has many admirers who think he has a chance to win the title. But Porter has all the temperament and skill, and I doubt very much whether any one will deprive him of the championship for many a year to come.

Billiard Final Thursday

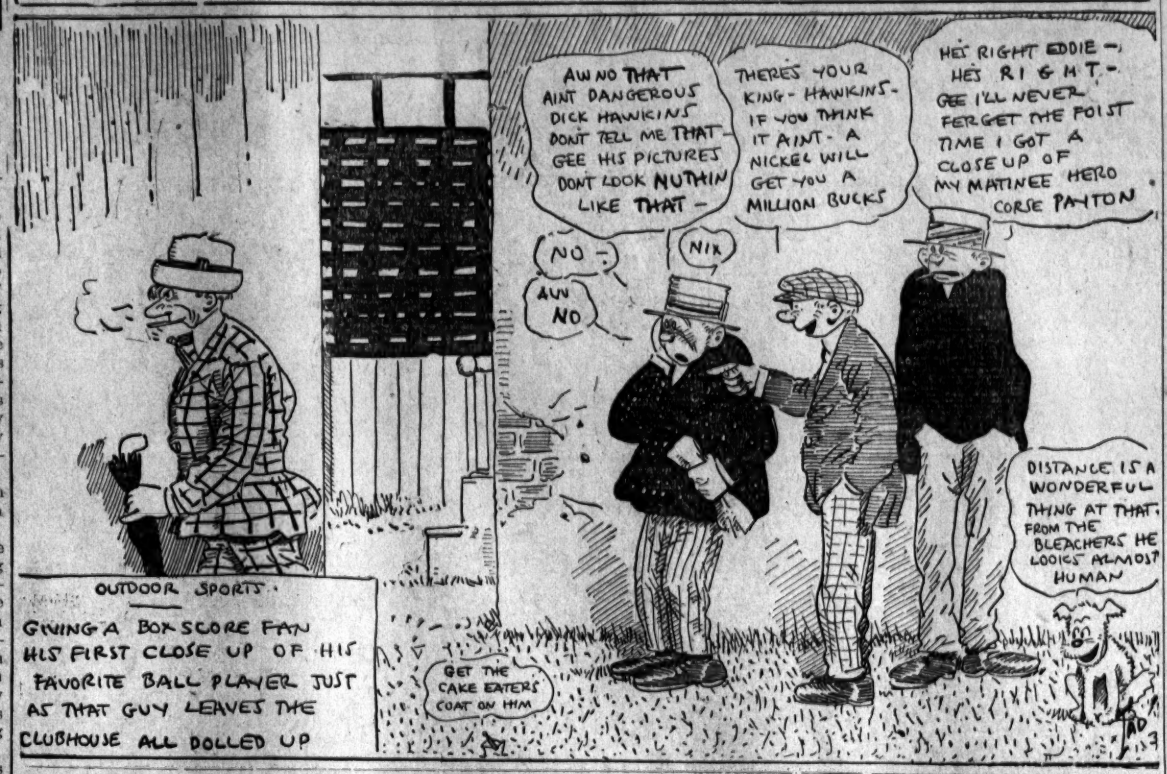
The final in the amateur billiards championship tournament, between Messrs C. W. Porter and E. D. Bush, will be played at Masonic Hall on Thursday. The game will be 1,000 points and the winner will be the local champion.

HARLEQUINS BEAT POLICE

The Harlequin Hockey Club defeated the Foreign branch of the Police Force yesterday afternoon on the Widow's Monument ground by a score of 5-1. The weather was ideal for both spectators and players and though the score seems to show a one sided game the Police had a fair amount of the game falling at the last moment to convert.

The Harlequins combined well in their forward line.

OUTDOOR SPORTS By Tad


AW NO THAT AINT DANGEROUS DICK HAWKINS DONT TELL ME THAT— GEE HIS PICTURES DONT LOOK NUTHIN LIKE THAT—
THERES YOUR KING-HAWKINS- IF YOU THINK IT AINT- A NICKEL WILL GET YOU A MILLION BUCKS
HE'S RIGHT EDDIE— HE'S R I G H T— GEE I'LL NEVER FERGET THE POIST TIME I GOT A CLOSE UP OF MY MATINEE HERO CORSE PAYTON
NO—
NIX
AW NO
DISTANCE IS A WONDERFUL THING AT THAT. FROM THE BLEACHERS HE LOOKS ALMOST HUMAN
OUTDOOR SPORTS
GIVING A BOX SCORE FAN HIS FIRST CLOSE UP OF HIS FAVORITE BALL PLAYER JUST AS THAT GUY LEAVES THE CLUBHOUSE ALL DOLLED UP
GET THE CAKE EATERS COAT ON HIM

SCHOOLBOYS LOSE TO COLLEGE FIVE

American School Beaten By Shanghai Baptist Quintet In 34-26 Game

LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W.	L.	P.C.
St. Johns (A)	2	0	1.000
Song Service (B) ..	2	0	1.000
Nanyang (A)	1	0	1.000
St. Johns (B)	1	0	1.000
Baptist (A)	1	0	1.000
Song Service (A) ..	1	1	.500
Y.M.C.A. (A)	1	2	.333
Nanyang (B)	1	2	.333
Baptist (B)	0	1	.000
S. A. S.	0	2	.000
Y.M.C.A. (B)	0	2	.000

Shanghai Baptist College (A) basketballers defeated the American School quintet last night at the Y.M.C.A. gym in a league game by a score of 34-26. Feng scored 16 of the winning 34 points. Elterich and Chase were the stars for the American School.

The summary:

Baptist (A) 34		American School 26
Feng	lf	White, Waters
Pang	rf	Squires
Lo	c	Viking
Zee	lg	Elterich
Hwang	rg	Chase

Goals from floor: Feng, 8; Pang, 6; Lo, 2; Squires, 4; Viking, 4; Waters, 1; Elterich, 2.

Goals from fouls: Pang, 1; Lo, 1; Haskell, 3; Viking, 1.

Time—two 20-minute periods.

Referee, C. D. Glauque.

Timer, Hipps; Scorer, Rugh.

At The Theaters

The first, second, and third episodes of the great mystery drama, "Protea," will be shown at the Apollo Theater beginning tomorrow night. Florence Reed, one of America's most beautiful and versatile screen stars, will be the attraction in "Wives of Men" on Thursday. This is a wonderfully absorbing six-part feature picture.

At today's matinee "All Wrong" and a comedy are the attractions, and tonight's performance features Henry Warner in "God's Man."

The Olympic Theater announces the appearance of Vivian Martin in "A Kiss For Susie" at today's matinee and also tomorrow night.

"Virtuous Men" is to be shown at the Victoria Theater at 3:15 p.m. today. This picture depicts an intensely vital and stirring human interest story of modern society in unique and vivid form.

An entire comedy program, of which Charlie Chaplin in "Sunnyside" is the great attraction, has been announced by the Towa Cinema Theater for tonight and every night until January 29.

(Continued on Page 2)

Center Honored With Two Positions On Camp Eleven; Rodgers Named Captain

Weaver And McMillan Chosen; Harley Only Western Player Designated; Yale, Princeton, Army And Navy Players Omitted

The progress made in football by the smaller colleges of the country during the season just closed is demonstrated by the selection of five of the eleven players forming Walter Camp's All-American team of 1919 from institutions with a student enrollment of less than one thousand. In fact, Center College, of Danville, Ky., which has less than two hundred students, is the only one honored with the naming of two players for the first combination.

In selecting three teams the East and South fill all but one place on the leading eleven, Ohio State, of the Middle West, being the one exception. The Middle and Far West are better represented on the second team, while the East predominates in the third combination.

Of the so-called big institutions of the East but two are recognised in the first team with Heine Miller, of Pennsylvania, at one end and Eddie Casey, of Harvard, at halfback. Players from Yale, Princeton and Navy are found on the second team while the Army's only selection forms part of the third eleven.

COMMENTS BY CAMP

The three teams as named by Mr. Camp in the current issue of Collier's Weekly are presented in the accompanying column. In commenting upon the qualifications of the various players selected for his first eleven Camp writes as follows:

"The All-American team of 1919 presents the most powerful and versatile aggregation of players that has been on the gridiron for a long time. It is practically all veteran material educated in the modern game. There is no man on it who has not developed to the full the possibilities of his position.

"It is a combination of strong, hardhitting, powerful and experienced players, with a line of exceptional physique to lift and open holes; tight on defense, and with a backfield combining speed and power in running, with strong interference for each other in a most remarkable way. It has men who can not only make forward passes, but receive them.

"It has short and long distance accurate drop kickers, a long distance punter and a quarterback who never muffs and who is not only sturdy, but extremely elusive when once started down the field with the ball. There is also to work with him a man who is a speed demon and ever ready to take some of the kicks and run them back, thus making the most dangerous combination to the opponents.

ENDS POSSESS GREAT SPEED

"We have in the ends—Higgs, of Penn State, and H. Miller, of Pennsylvania—a pair of players of remarkable speed in getting down the field and covering kicks, both of them strong in breaking up and sifting through interference and each an adept on receiving forward passes. Circling these ends has proven wellnigh impossible all season.

"In the two tackles West, of Colgate, and Henry, of Washington and Jefferson, we have men who have practically dominated this position for two or three years and in one (West), a long distance punter of both a dry and wet ball, as well as a field goal kicker from placement. Henry's defense has been so good as to practically force the attack to give him a wide berth and his endurance is phenomenal.

"The two guards, Alexander, of Syracuse, and Youngstrom, of Dartmouth, are the greatest pair of defensive guards that have ever been seen on the gridiron—Alexander, particularly, against running plays, and Youngstrom, the terror of the opponents, when forced to kick. This man blocked so many kicks this season that every punter who played against him feared him and learned to take plenty of room when Youngstrom appeared in the line, and even then found, upon occasion, that the kicks must be hurried.

Weaver, of Center College, is one of the best built men for the position of center that has ever played in the middle of the line. He is lighter in actual pounds than the usual type of center, but that

(Continued on Page 2)

Camps All-America Elevens For Season

FIRST ELEVEN
End—**Higgins, Penn State.**
Tackle—**West, Colgate.**
Guard—**Alexander, Syracuse.**
Center—**Weaver, Center.**
Guard—**Youngstrom, Dartmouth.**
Tackle—**Henry, Washington & J.**
End—**H. Miller, Pennsylvania.**
Quarter—**McMillin, Center.**
Halfback—**Casey, Harvard.**
Halfback—**Harley, Ohio State.**
Fullback—**Rodgers, West Virginia**

SECOND ELEVEN
End—Weston, Wisconsin.
Tackle—Ingwerson, Illinois.
Guard—Denfield, Annapolis.
Center—Bailey, W. Virginia.
Guard—Depler, Illinois.
Tackle—Grimm, Washington.
End—Dumoe, Lafayette.
Quarter—Strubing, Princeton.
Halfback—Trimble, Princeton.
Halfback—Oss, Minnesota.
Fullback—Braden, Yale.

THIRD ELEVEN
End—Blaik, West Point,
Tackle—Slater, Iowa.
Guard—Clark, Harvard.
Center—Callahan, Yale.
Guard—Pixley, Ohio State.
Tackle—Cody, Vanderbilt.
End—Roberts, Center.
Quarter—Boynton, Williams.
Halfback—Steers, Oregon.
Halfback—Giflo, Colgate.
Fullback—Robertson, D'mouth.

VETERAN McKENNA COPS HARRIERS RUN

Old Timer, On Eve Of Departure For England, Wins Stiff Seven-Mile Race

Tom McKenna, veteran cross-country man, showed the way to younger men over a stiff course yesterday afternoon and took the seven-mile Harriers' Club handicap race by a powerful burst of speed in the home stretch. McKenna won the handicap by seconds only. His victory was as popular as it was deserving for McKenna has been the moving spirit in cross-country athletics in Shanghai.

It was his first big win since the rejuvenation of cross country running here and it was McKenna who was the prime mover in bringing the sport back into favor after some years lapse. And the victory comes on the eve of his departure for England on a vacation trip.

SAILING THURSDAY

Mac leaves on the Agapenor next Thursday and Mr. F. S. Bridges another big booster for the hill and dale game, will take over the duties as honorary secretary of the Harriers Club. Mr. Bridges would like to hear from all men interested in cross country running. He can be reached at 20 Quinsan Garden.

To go back to yesterday's run. The course was a hummer as several water jumps were scattered through the seven-mile chase over the trail laid by E. E. Hawley, who was a good cross country man in the United States, and E. C. Rose Harrier's Club 1919 champion.

The first three miles saw McKenna lead the pack. C. J. Shant and K. Staley went ahead soon after the three-mile mark had been passed, Staley finally settling into the lead.

McKenna hung at Staley's heels until the final sprint when McKenna came through and Shant finished second. Staley was third.

DAVIS SINGLES POSTPONED

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, Jan. 20.—The match between Colonel Algernon Kingscote and G. L. Patterson for the Davis Cup singles has been postponed owing to rain.

Football League Standings

First Division

Club	W.	L.	Goals F.A.	P'ts.
S. F. C.	4	0	8-1	8
Recs	2	2	7-7	4
St. Xavier's ..	2	3	8-8	4
Police	1	4	5-12	2

(All "Whizzbangs" matches have been eliminated).

Second Division

Club	W.	L.	Goals F.A.	P'ts.
Recs 10	0	39-11		20
Customs	7	1	31-8	14
Jewish R. C. ..	7	2	21-10	14
St. Xavier's ..	4	4	24-14	8
Rangers	4	5	17-26	8
S. F. C.	1	6	16-18	2
Police	1	6	8-20	2
Navy	0	9	4-48	0

HAYES WINNER; PINK TO RODGER

'Unt To U. A. After Hard Fight With Hind; Chasm Knocks Out Latter

FIFTY MILES IN DUST

Cedric Looked Like Winner Until He Looped The Loop And Fell

BY JOHNNY WALKER

Weather conditions gave no let up during the past week. The wind would veer to the South, the glass would begin to fall, and hounds' spirits begin to rise at the prospect of some rain. But during the nights the North Zephyrs prevailed and King Frost resumed his sway.

Cross country riding under present conditions is a fearful pleasure, for the ground cannot be called soft even by the most optimistic and is voted damned hard by those unfortunate enough to try conclusions with it.

The other topic of the week was about the length of the coming 'Unt and how many bags of paper the fox had arranged to take. Popular opinion set it down as a minimum of eighteen, a maximum of twenty-four, and after the run was over the opinion was in favor of the maximum. As one young feller said, the first twenty miles were quite pleasant but the last thirty were rather tiring.

And so, as the 'Unt Handicap is scheduled for next Saturday, rather a small field assembled at the start, Miss Johnston's Line, singing:

Oh dear, oh, you should know Benbow Rowe;
He knows his way about this land to climb;
He spends his nights and days
Looking out for jays
And Benbow Rowe can find them every time, every time.

AH FONG SHOOTS ALL

Yes, Benbow Rowe can find them every time. Fifty jays lined up cheerily before Mr. Ah Fong, who had a new contraption in the shape of a swivel camera which swept the meet like a machine gun. Then there being nothing further to talk about, Martin let them go.

The one and only jump on the starting line is nothing to speak of but the first casualty clearing station was posted here and was exceedingly well patronised. The dust so soon was so thick that men and ponies came down in heaps. From this point to the finish a little chestnut pony, bridleless, galloped with the 'Unt and proved a beastly nuisance all the way.

The 'Unt now resolved itself into a cloud of dust and disappeared round the lagoon at the west of Miss Johnston's and carried on through Obstruction Wade to Mrs. Soyka's, across the rut and furrow towards Chepoo, then a long check not made by the fox but by hounds over-running scent.

By and by after some aimless wandering, tally ho East and gallop to a wade across Siccawei Creek, landing opposite to the Seminary. After a little casting, the cloud of dust went through a village and due East again, over some jumps, at one of which two men lost their ponies, poor fellows, this section ending in green paper at a narrow bridge.

This country being unnamed as yet, it is impossible to give the course of the run, till the scent came into better known country bordering the Wiggly Waggly Creek.

NINE FEET OF H_2O

Here the fox had turned sharp right and laid the Wiggly Waggly at its junction with Pagoda Creek. To negotiate this, one had to jump down a four foot bank and being high tide was immediately faced with about nine feet of water.

There was grief galore here, two men completely under and many ducked up to the middle. Several riders went over the bridge and wouldn't come back when called upon; they could not be identified because of the dust.

From here, the run was along the banks of Pagoda Creek, the leaders finally crossing Jims Joys Bridge, an evident Chinese pup.

Martin and The Scribe, however, found scent down the Jim's Joys Line and the luckless ones across the creek had to come back. How many of them really did so, one can't say. Now came the Chasm which really is not jumpable from this side, but the earth was thick with paper and the Chinese swarmed on all the graves. Although morally certain the fox had not taken that jump, yet there was the

scent, and at it went the field and in it they disappeared in their scores. The wise ones went more quietly finding a place where it could be negotiated in dryness at the side. Another Chinese trick to lay the young fellers out, successful again at that! What a pity Crawford was not there to curse them!

Hence to the end of Jims Joys left towards Hungjao through a wade and left again over a Chinese platform, and due west into the eye of a glaring sun which, combined with the dust, made the going very hairy. By Hungjao were three cut jumps which half the field missed, not seeing them, and then scent led into a village in which one half the field got hopelessly entangled.

TRICKS OF THE GENTRY

The fox says he did not do the dirty on the hounds and it must therefore have been the landed gentry up to their old tricks. Anyway those who bought this check got hopelessly left and when they struck scent again, the first half the field was just a cloud of dust in the far far distance.

Hence over much market garden land to another crossing of Siccawei Creek which had risen considerably and the boat traffic had to held up whilst the crazy hounds crossed. From here over two jumps and then a long trail bearing left and still left till the flags were sighted at Forth.

Cedric says he felt like winning till he looped the loop half a mile from home and Jackey Hayes on Tiga won after a gruelling fight with Hind on Forglen, who fell into a chasm fifty yards from the flags and got knocked out. Very hard lines Hind, but you'll get your pink yet and on Forglen, too.

GRIEF AT FLAGS

The finish at Forth as the Scribe came up looked like a jump between a mass of humanity that gradually closed up like a funnel, and this fact no doubt accounted for the collosal grief witnessed at the flags.

Steps should be taken to give the gallant little ponies a fair chance and the course should be kept clear. Riders should pull to the side before they dismount and not do so right in the center of the course. The Scribe hopes the young fellers will observe this very simple rule. Give a fair show to those who are behind.

Poor old Harris looked as though he'd had words with Carpentier for he got a most artistic cock eye, but no bones were broken, so cheer up.

The run was, or appeared to be, a very long one and both men and ponies were all in at the finish. However, everybody enjoyed the run, the dust was frightful but the French country permits running on a broad front and one was able to dodge the cloud here and there.

Congrats to Mr. Rodger on his first pink. He just beat Blix for the Heavyweight and is going to be very happy this week.

The card read:

TWELTH 'UNT, JAN. 24, 1920

Start—Miss Johnston's Line.
Finish—Forth.
'Unt laid by—Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe.

1. Mr. J. A. Hayes on Tiga.
2. Mr. S. Matsumoto on Ye Illusionist.
3. Mr. W. R. McBain on Dumpling.
4. Mr. J. P. Eastwood on Bachelor's Tax.
5. Mr. H. D. Rodger on Ironside.
6. Mr. C. Blix on Grey Diamond.

CLUB AND RECS WIN CUP GAMES

(Continued from Page 1)

obtained the ball Robertson would take it away from them and divert it to his forwards.

Encarnacao was injured towards the last quarter of the game and although was unable to move around quickly yet kept on pluckily and spoiled several attempts by the Club's right wing to come to close quarters.

When the game was about to end, Leslie, who had come in to inside right, obtained the ball and after passing the backs shot from a very close range and scored. This fast goal was too much for the Xaviers for they did not rally again and the game ended with the Club victors by three goals to one.

BOBBIE AGAIN STARS

Forshaw and Drake did not seem to be in their usual form and missed several fine opportunities but Archer and Laurie Smith made it for it by some fine work and good centers. Robertson was easily the pick of the halves while Brown worked hard at back and was ably supported by Isherwood. McLean had little to do and did it well. He could not be blamed for the goal he let in. For the Xaviers, outside right Gutierrez made several fine runs down the line and sent in some fine centers but unfortunately they were not availed of.

SILVA TRIES TO SCORE

Gutierrez's corner kicks were splendid and if the Xaviers forwards were taller and could use their heads oftener several goals might have been scored. Silva, at center-forward position, tried hard to score and sent in several swift shots from the 25 yards range which were well saved by McLean.

Gutierrez, on the outside left, was too well marked by Campbell and Isherwood to be able to do much. Johnson at center half worked hard but was a bit slow. Both Wittsack and Horenstein did all they could and succeeded on several occasions in breaking up the Club's attacks. Xavier at back needs more practice before he can regain his old form while Sequeira, who saved a few difficult shots, should not allow the ball to slip through his hands so easily thereby endangering his citadel. Mr. Bisset very capably held the whistle and was ably supported by Messrs. Quayle and Clissold on the touch lines.

RECS AND CUSTOMS

The Customs met the Recreation Club on the semi-finals of the Skottowe Cup, on the Football Club ground.

Ogden, the skipper of the Customs, on winning the toss decided to play against the wind. Within few minutes of the start of the game Cooke rushed the Custom's goalie and scored, giving the Recs an early lead.

The ball was then taken down to the Recs area but Smith soon transferred it up the field again. Cooke again scored after receiving a nice pass from Clark.

Torry Wilson scored the third goal for the Recs. After this the Customs pressed but were unable to score. Much give and take play was seen, until lemon time arrived with the Recs three up.

Soon after the start of the second half, the Recs rushed through and were awarded another goal through Sofoulis.

CUSTOMS STAGE BATTLE

The Customs team pulled together and gave the Recs a hard fight in the second half. Ogden scored with a shot which beat Gussie Remedios to the wide.

The Customs had it more their own way but were not able to score.

A few minutes before the final whistle the Recs broke through and scored their 5th goal.

The game ended with the Recs on the long end of a 5-1 score.

Mr. Gabbutt refereed the game to everyone's satisfaction.

For the Recs Andrew Clasp and Torry Wilson played up to their usual standard, Sofoulis was as trickey as ever and E. T. Cooke was good.

Ollerdessen was the pick of the halves and Smith played a rattling good game at back.

For the Customs Steventon was tested and he played very well in goal; Davis and Close were excellent on the defense line; Heson, McFarline, and Nash were tireless workers and they played A1. footer while Ogden and Currie were the pick of the forwards.

NAVY DROP ANOTHER

The Rangers were again successful in their second league encounter by defeating the Navy on the Widow's Monument ground, 4-0. For the winners Brown, Henry and Jacobs showed up well. The sailors tried hard but it could be easily seen that a little more practice was needed.

WHIZZBANGS UNDER

The Football Club mustered their reserves yesterday afternoon and gave the Whizzbangs an enjoyable sixty minutes of play. The Club players showed better combination than their opponents but were unable to score but one goal. Wallace scored the tally which gave the Club the victory.

At The Theaters

(Continued from Page 1)

"Sunnyside" is a typical Chaplin comedy and is well worth seeing.

Beginning tomorrow night, the first and second episodes of the great "Houdini" serial, are to be screened at the New Helen Theater. There will also be one of the popular Luke comedies, and a Charlie Chaplin comedy, "The Rink." At today's matinee the seventh and eighth episodes of "The House of Hate" and two Chaplin comedies will be shown.

Douglas Fairbanks, in "Double Trouble," will be featured at the Isis Theater at tonight's performance. There is an exceptionally good comedy program, full of laughs, including two Chaplin comedies, "The Rink" and "The Cure." Tomorrow night the ninth and tenth episodes of "Houdini" are to be shown and also a four part picture called "The Modern Enoch Arden."

CLARK, HARVARD STAR GUARD, MAY WIN FOUR LETTERS

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 13.—Charles "Tubby" Clark of Milton, stellar right guard for the Harvard team this fall, the man against whom Yale aimed its last play near the goal line at the Stadum, Nov. 22, and who tossed back the Bulldog, probably saving the game for the Crimson, already is a three "H" man. He won the coveted letter in hockey, where he was cover-point on the track team, where he was shot putter and in football. Now he is planning to go out for the baseball team, the one which Jack Slattery will coach. Tubby will report with the pitching candidates.

He is a big fellow, a legitimate 200-pounder, but captain and coach believe that the big fellow has the necessary stuff and that he stands a good chance to come through. He pitched with success at Milton Academy. And if he makes his letter in baseball he will be the Crimson's first four letter man.

The hockey team presumably will lose Tubby's services, but where the ice squad loses a very efficient defense man, the baseball them will gain just where it now seems it will require all the strength available. For the word comes out of New Haven that Capt. Howell "Rabbit" Sawyer will lead an extra strong Yale nine on the diamond in the spring, well equipped with pitchers.

Yost Will Suggest Changes In Rules Of Football Play

Chicago, December 13.—Fielding Yost, noted football coach of the University of Michigan, is not satisfied with the present gridiron rules. Yost has no drastic changes to offer but he believes that lack of uniform interpretation of the present rulings by the various officials often is the cause of a team being robbed of a touchdown. Yost will propose several modifications at the meeting of the rules committee this winter, which, however, he says will in no way affect the play.

For instance, Yost believes that it is not the spirit of the rules to take away touchdowns by imposing penalties for fouls which had no direct bearing on the play. The Michigan mentor would not divulge the remedies he has to offer, but asserts that they are likely to be accepted at the meeting.

Coach Yost also favors strongly a penalty being levied against a team that is not on the field ready to play at the hour for the game to start. He cities the rule penalising a team for failure to report promptly at the time for starting the third quarter.

The fifteen-yard penalty for attacking a runner when he has gone out of bounds should be inflicted from the point where the ball was carried across the sidelines, instead of where it was snapped back, in the opinion of Yost.

First And Second All-Eastern Teams As Selected By The New York Times

First Team	Position	Second Team
Higgins, Penn State	Left end	Dumoe, Lafayette
West, Colgate	Left tackle	Little, Pennsylvania
Alexander, Syracuse	Left guard	Barton, Colgate
Tim Callahan, Yale, (Capt.)	Center	Bailey, West Virginia
Youngstrom, Dartmouth	Right guard	Galt, Yale
Henry, Wash. and Jeff	Right tackle	Spagna, Lehigh
H. Miller, Pennsylvania	Right end	Schwartzer, Syracuse
Ackley, Syracuse	Quarter back	Robb, Penn. State
Gillo, Colgate	Left half back	Erwig, Syracuse
Casey, Harvard	Right half back	Trimble, Princeton
Rodgers, West Virginia	Full back	(Capt.) Robertson, Dartmouth

Center Honored With Two Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

weight is so placed that as pivot man he can play either in the line or as roving center, and, in fact, combine the two, for he will take a play on or outside tackle, even when he is playing in the line.

HIGH PRAISE FOR WEAVER

"He is a good, steady passer, and opens holes and drives forward, utilising every pound of his weight. He is also very alert at jumping and spoiling short forward passes over the middle of the line. Weaver is the best converter of touchdowns into goals, having missed but one goal out of 47 tries, an invaluable asset in a close game.

"McMillin, of Center, gets the quarterback berth for his all-around utility, speed and hard-hitting aggressiveness. He works his team up to the limit of their possibilities, and when he had to make the fight against West Virginia, who had just beaten Princeton, 25 to 0, he showed the greatest headwork in his use of plays and with a score of 6 to 0 against him, so handled his men as to win in the end, 14 to 6.

"But the trio behind him would be the envy of any team—Casey, of Harvard; Harley, of Ohio State, and Rodgers, of West Virginia. Casey tied the Princeton game, coming stronger and faster when his team was practically beaten, and in the last few minutes of the game, after bringing his team within scoring distance, he then received the forward pass that yielded the tying points. He won the Yale game, for he not only received the forward pass but, by quick head and foot work, he secured the other 18 yards necessary, after he caught the ball, winding his way through the Yale backs. He is a good forward passer, a very fast man with the ball, and particularly elusive in his turning and twisting.

HARLEY HARD TO STOP

"Harley, of Ohio State, is a fitting mate for Casey and a star drop kicker, while we have in our tackle West, of Colgate, an ideal man for the long place kicks. Harley is also one of the hardest men in the country to stop when once started on a run.

"We complete the trip with Rodgers, of West Virginia, the hard-hitting backfield man, who is even more adept at throwing the pass than any man who has played this season. He can throw all kinds of passes and make them connect. In his running game he hits fiercely on and outside of tackle, and even when grasped goes twirling, twisting on.

"But above all this he is a field general, who has struck the highest spot in combination of running and forward passing plays, as instanced when, in the Princeton game, he so used his plays and team as to run up no less than nineteen points on Princeton in the first period, which consisted of only twelve minutes of play! By similar plays he brought about a touchdown on Center in four minutes.

"This team would also be provided with two generals, and would start its game with Rodgers giving the signals from the fullback position. If anything happened to Rodgers, the generalship would then devolve upon McMillin, a man quite competent to handle it.

"The advantage of having the fullback give the signals is very great in this game, where the direction of the attack in the use of the forward pass depends considerably in sizing up the secondary defense of the opponents. Rodgers is an expert in this respect, and by this means we should keep McMillin always fresh for his own work and runs.

"The football season of 1919, as befitted the recrudescence of that great sport from war conditions, was one of the most striking ever witnessed in the history of the game. It brought out every phase of that remarkable fall pastime in its most glowing colors. It showed how brain could and would beat brawn, and it showed how skill and strategy could make up for brute strength."

Carpentier Unable To Meet Dempsey For Nearly A Year

London, December 13.—Georges Carpentier, heavyweight champion of Europe, will not be ready to enter the ring again for nearly a year. An announcement to this effect was made here today by Nate Lewis, of Chicago, famous fight promoter, who is here representing Jeack Kearns, the manager of Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion of the world.

"Carpentier refuses to consider a fight in the United States, and anyhow, he will not be ready to fight again for at least ten months," said Lewis. "He has signed a vaudeville contract to appear in France and England for which he will receive £40,000 (about $148,000 at the present rate of exchange). This will tie him up.

"Carpentier has definitely refused Dominick Tortorich's offer of £21,000 for a fight with Dempsey in New Orleans on March 17."

Los Angeles, December 13.—Jack Dempsey will soon be working out daily with two tough sparring partners, Jack Kearns, his manager, announced here today. Karns said Bill Tate, who helped Dempsey train for his fight with Jess Willard, is already on his way here from the East, and that Martin Burke, a New Orleans heavyweight, will start West in a few days.

CARPENTIER IS KEEN

Paris, December 13.—Decoin has not yet received a reply from Jack Kearns on his offer for the Dempsey-Carpentier fight in the Pershing Stadium.

Carpentier told the Associated Press today that he was not concerned about the arrangements, and was leaving for England Monday. The general opinion here is that Dempsey would not be willing to come to France, while Carpentier's expressed willingness to go to America or Australia has caused renewed enthusiasm.

"I wish that this matter could be arranged as soon as possible," said Carpentier today, "so that I might go to work. I believe that the records of both Dempsey and myself speak for themselves, and I wish to get down to business and settle the matter once for all. If I am defeated I will proclaim Mr. Dempsey the greatest living fighter."

London Broker Enters Bidding For Big Bout

London, December 13.—R. Stewart Gates, a London broker and promoter of a big sport club in Milan, has offered a guarantee of £60,000 (normally $300,000, but now $220,000) for a match between Dempsey and Carpentier in London.

He says he is going to see Dempsey and personally submit his proposition to the champion.

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COMPLETE SET of CLUBS and Bag

Consisting of:

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1 Brassie
1 Putter
1 Mashie
1 Midiron
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SCOUT BELTS
SCOUT PUTTIES

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) **ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	19.15
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	19.30
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16.13	19.36
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29	19.50
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa unction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*19.50*
Songkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42	20.26
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.53	18.49	21.20
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	17.22	19.20	21.50
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	17.53	....	22.22
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.24	....	22 53
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.40	19.19	....	23.46
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.10	19.35	....	24.00

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express R
Zahkou	dep.	....	6.30	7.55	9.20	14.10	15.30	17.50
Hangchow	dep.	....	7.00	8.30	10.00	14.35	16.05	18.15
Changan	dep.	....	8.04	9.48	11.40	15.20	17.36	19.03
Yehzah	dep.	....	8.41	10.31	12.39	15.51	18.40	19.35
Kashing	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	19.30	20.15
Kashai	dep.	7.48	9.58	11.55	14.48	16.52	....	20.38
Songkiang	dep.	9.05	10.47	12.59	16.08	17.40	....	21.36
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....	*22.23*
Shanghai South	*dep.*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....	*22.40*
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	10 36	11.35	14.05	17.18	18.20	....	22.17
Siccawei	dep.	10.39	11.44	14.14	17.28	18.29	....	22.25
Jessfield	dep.	10.46	11.51	14.21	17.37	18.36	....	22.31
Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.05	14.35	17.55	18.50	....	22 41

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) **ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	17.30	23.00
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	17.45	23.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.25	18.07	23.25
Zahkou	dep.	....	9.40	12.10	....	....	18.25	....

Zahkou	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	....	18.40	....
Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	16.40	19.15	23.40
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	16.52	19.27	23.52
Konzenchiao	dep.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	17.05	19.40	0.05

Comic Picture Section

Sunday, January 25th, 1920

Bringing Up Father

WHY IS IT · JUST BECAUSE WE ARE IN SOCIETY - I HAVE TO WEAR SUCH UNCOMFORTABLE SHOES?
DON'T TALK SO MUCH - HURRY AN' GET DRESSED - PROF. SMART IS COMING TO TEACH YOU SOME MANNERS -
1

NOW THIS IS THE PROPER WAY TO BOW WHEN RECEIVING AN INTRODUCTION TO A LADY ·
IF YOU TEACH ME HOW TO DUCK WHEN ME WIFE THROWS THINGS AT ME · I'D LIKE IT BETTER -
3

NOW · WHEN EVER YOU ARE SITTING DOWN LISTENING TO A LADY - BE INTERESTED - DON'T LET ANYTHING DISTRACT YOU -
WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF SOME THING FALLS ON YOU?
7

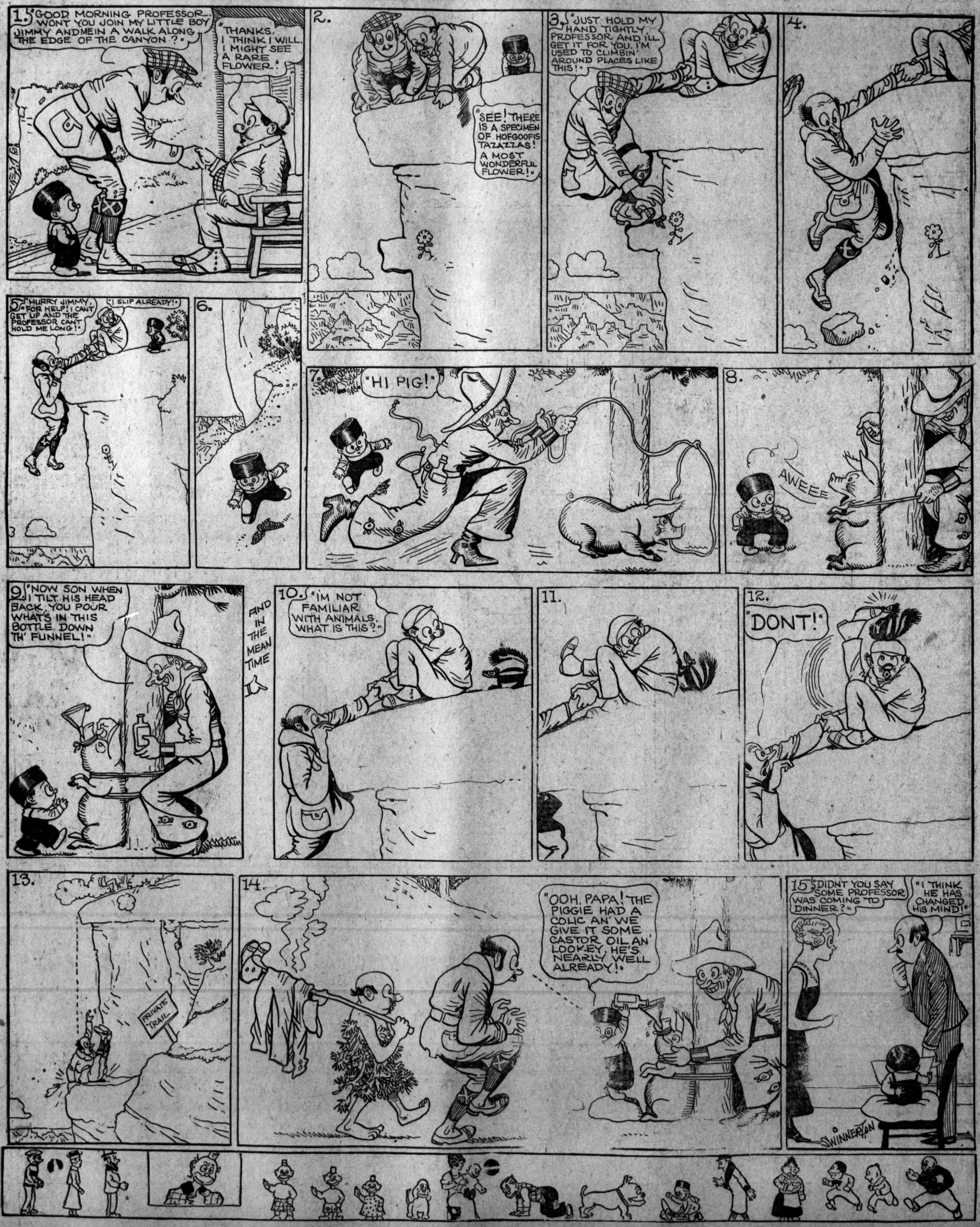
POOR PROFESSOR - I WANT YOU TO GET HIM SOME THING DAINTY AND LIGHT TO EAT AND TAKE IT TO THE HOSPITAL TO HIM · HERE'S THE MONEY · GO RIGHT AWAY ·
SUPPOSE HE IS UNCONSCIOUS?
9

GIVE ME TWO DOLLARS WORTH OF CORNED BEEF AN' CABBAGE - PUT IT IN A BUCKET ·
IS THAT ALL?
IF YOU EAT HERE YOU'LL NEVER EAT ANYWHERE ELSE
10

ME WIFE TOLD ME TO GIT YOU SOMETHING LIGHT SO I HAVE HERE SOME CORNED-BEEF AN' CABBAGE · I COULD LIFT A BARREL OF IT ·
SORRY · SIR · BUT HE MUST NOT EAT THAT -
11

I'M SORRY · BUT IF THE NURSE SAYS "NO" I CAN'T HELP IT ! BUT I DON'T WANT TO OFFEND MAGGIE SO I'LL TELL HER YOU ENJOYED IT
BAH!!!!
GEO McMANUS
12

Little Jimmy


1. "GOOD MORNING PROFESSOR. WONT YOU JOIN MY LITTLE BOY JIMMY AND MEIN A WALK ALONG THE EDGE OF THE CANYON?"
"THANKS, I THINK I WILL. I MIGHT SEE A RARE FLOWER!"
2. "SEE! THERE IS A SPECIMEN OF HOFGOOFIS TAZAZZAS! A MOST WONDERFUL FLOWER!"
3. "JUST HOLD MY HAND TIGHTLY PROFESSOR AND I'LL GET IT FOR YOU. I'M USED TO CLIMBIN' AROUND PLACES LIKE THIS!"
4.
5. "HURRY JIMMY, FOR HELP! I CANT GET UP AND THE PROFESSOR CANT HOLD ME LONG!"
"I SLIP ALREADY!"
6.
7. "HI PIG!"
8. AWEEE
9. "NOW SON WHEN I TILT HIS HEAD BACK, YOU POUR WHAT'S IN THIS BOTTLE DOWN TH' FUNNEL!"
AND IN THE MEAN TIME
10. "IM NOT FAMILIAR WITH ANIMALS. WHAT IS THIS?"
11.
12. "DONT!"
13. PRIVATE TRAIL
14. "OOH, PAPA! THE PIGGIE HAD A COLIC AN' WE GIVE IT SOME CASTOR OIL AN' LOOKEY, HE'S NEARLY WELL ALREADY!"
15. "DIDNT YOU SAY SOME PROFESSOR WAS COMING TO DINNER?"
"I THINK HE HAS CHANGED HIS MIND!"
SWINNERTON